BAKING PURE

delicious and wholesome

if strictly fine, run up to 28c. Fresh Eastern command 26@28c, and fancy new laid go higher. In fact, it is hard to limit the price of a real fancy egg. Refrigerator supplies have been selling at 18@19c, and some very fine lots run up to 20c. The stock in cold storage was reduced last week 4,300 cases, and stands at 15,352 cases, against 21,116 cases the same time last year.

cases the same time last year.

The poultry market was quiet yesterday, and prices ruled low. Choice Western turkeys sold at 11@12c, and very few Northern were worth over 13c. Fowland chickens were slow at 8@10c. A considerable quantity was taken by canners at 6@8c per lb.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Increased activity is noticed in the Boston market for wool, with those who are willing to sell at current prices, while those who are trying to sell at a fraction advance, find that they are left without the buyers, who are not in immediate want and can wait, but a better feeling prevails as the heavy weight seaso draws near. Much of the business ha been in territories and Australians, a little more doing in fleeces, but at very low prices. Sales effected in Ohio xx and low prices. Sales effected in Outo XX and above at 26½c, which is good, and the shrinkage moderate. Some small lots of wool have sold at 27c. Good sales effected in territory wools. Consume and speculators have bought, within the week, two and one-half million lbs., with trading at 14@15c.

Pulled wools are steadier and fair disposals. Those who are trying to buy at 30c do not succeed in so doing, but there were sales at 33c, and sales of combing pulled at 28c, and some California pulled

wool at 21/2c.
Foreign wools in Boston are firmer than two weeks ago. Receipts of wool for the week a trifle over 8,500 bales. Sales of the week better than 6,000,000

Ohio xx and above, 261/2@27. No. 1, washed clothing, 29@30. Michigan x, 21@22. No. 1 and No. 2 Michigan, 28@29. Ohio delaine, 28½@29. Unwashed and unmerchantable, 17@:

 $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ blood fleeces, 20@22. Spring Texas, 14@15. Spring California, 11@13. Eastern Oregon, 11@14.
Fine and fine medium territory, 10@18.
California pulled, 21½.

Pulled, 18@44. Scoured, 28@46. Sundries, 10@19. Foreign Wools. Australian, 19@36. South American, 25. Scoured Montevidio, 40. Cape, 28. Snow white capes, 50. Australian noils, 50. Carpet wools, 12@17.

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET.

[Corrected Dec. 28, for the Maine Farmer, by E. W. Church.] Those looking for New Year supplies will not be disappointed in the amount or in the price. There is a full supply. or in the price. There is a full supply. New England turkeys are quite high and scarce, but Western turkeys are plenty and low. Chickens very plenty, at your own price. Cheese firm. Lambs in moderate offerings. Eggs coming in

more freely.

BEANS—Western pea beans, \$1 45;

Yellow Eyes, \$1 50.

BUTTER—Ball butter, 18@20c. Cream-

ery, 22c. CHEESE—Factory, 10@12c; domestic, 9@10c; Sage, 12@13c. EGGS—Fresh, 25c per dozen. LARD—In pails, best, 8c.
PROVISIONS—Wholesale — Clear salt
pork, 6c; beef per side, 7@8c; ham,
smoked, 8½c; fowl, 8½@10c; veal, 7@8c;

round hog, 5e; mutton, 6@7e; spring lambs, 9@10c; spring chickens, 10@14c. Native turkeys, 20c. POTATOES—55c@60 per bush. NEW CARRAGES-1c per lb.

TURNIPS-40c per bush. NEW BEETS-40c per bush.

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL WARKET.

(Corrected Dec. 28, for the Maine Farmer by B. F. Parrott & Co.] by B. F. Parrott & Co.]

Corn market firm, a stronger feeling. The past two weeks the tendency has been towards higher prices. No special change in wheat. Bran and mixed feed rather firmer than for the last two or three weeks. Hay remains at the same low price. Sugar lower.

STBAW—Pressed, 98; loose, \$5@6.
SHORE—850 per hundred, \$16,50@17

Wool-17c per lb.; spring skins, 50c; (Oct. skins), 50@85c COTTON SEED MEAL—Bag lots, \$1 10 \$21 50@22 ton lots. CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots,

\$20; bag lots, \$1 30; Buffalo, ton lots, \$18; bag lots, \$1 20. FLOUR—Full winter patents, \$4 15@ 4 25; Spring patents, \$4 20@4 40; roller o, opring patents,\$4 20@4 40; roller cess, straight, \$3 75@3 90; low grade, process, stra \$2 50@3 40.

250(@340. SUGAR—\$5 10 per hundred. HAY—Loose \$6@7; pressed, \$8@10. HIDES AND SKINS—Cow hides, 7½ ox hides, 7½c; bulls and stags, 6½c.
LIME AND CEMENT-Lime, \$1 10 per cask; cement, \$1 35.
HARD WOOD-Dry, \$5@5 50; green

\$3 50(a)4 00. GRAIN-Corp, 44@47c; meal, bag lots,

OATS-78c, bag lots. BARLEY-55c, Rye, \$1 00. Seed bar

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1898. APPLES—Eating apples, \$3 00@3 50 per bbl. Evaporated, 10@11c per lb. BUTTER—20@21c for choice family; creamer: 29@44c. creamery, 23@24c. BEANS—Maine pea, \$1 40@\$1 45; Yel-

low Eyes, \$1.55@\$1.60 CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory; 11/2@12c; N. Y. Factory, 11/2@12c.

11½@12c; N. Y. Factory, 11½@12c. Sage, 12½@13c. FLOUR—Low grades, \$2 75@3 00; Spring, \$4 25@4 40; Roller Michigan, \$3 75@4 00; St. Louis Winter Patents,

\$4 15@\$4 25. Fish—Cod, Shore, \$4 50@4 75; Scaled

Fight—Cod, Shore, \$4 50,92 10; Sherring per box, 9@15c.
GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 48c; oats, 38c; cottonseed, car lots, \$21 00; cotton-seed, bag lots, \$22 00; sacked bran, car lots, \$15 00@16 00; sacked bran, bag lots, \$16 00@17 00; middlings, \$17 00. LARD—Per tierce, 61/4@61/2c per lb.

pail, 73/207/20.
POTATOES—Potatoes, 60/268c per bu-PROVISIONS—Fowl, 10/211c; chickens, 11@12c; turkeys, 14@15c; eggs, nearby, 27@30c; extra beef, \$10 50@11 00; pork backs, \$13@13 25; clear, \$13 00; hams, The Agricultural Newspaper of the East.



THE MAINE FARMER PUBLISHING CO., Publishers and Proprietors.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN." AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899. TERMS: \$1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

No. 10.

Vol. LXVII.

Maine Farmer. Z. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

At this season the farmer's work is at the barn. What more pleasant labor than to care for farm stock in convenjently arranged and comfortable barns?

lars, yet it costs no more to handle the everything that pays best.

Maine dairymen will now be more ame makers were at Portland the week before .- Union, Manchester N. H.

In reply to the party from Alfred, aking in regard to the score of pasteurized butter at Portland, we would say that the printed report was correct as given out by Sec'y McKeen, but an error courred in taking down the numbers from the tubs, and the highest score should have gone to the pasteurized

The papers outside of Maine are still discussing the variations in the butter Durham, N. H., and especially the fact that experts to-day give perfection on grain, salting, color and general appearance to almost every sample. Is the whole to be measured from a commer-

The annual winter gatherings of the everal organizations having special aguals attending these meetings to approthe farmer to study to what extent they are adapted to his own individual case. This is something no teacher however wise can do for him.

GOOD BOADS.

coming hard. His experiments show confronting the business. that a barrel of crude oil is sufficient for a strip of road 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. STATE POMOLOGICAL WINTER MEETING. The oil, by forming a waterproof crust, prevents the surface of the earth from ming soaked. The earth was porous enough, he said, to retain the oil and cause it to shed water, so that where the oil took hold, moisture must depart, and naturally the earth became compact. No roads are so good, nor so easy as dirt mads, when they are dry and none so with the aid of oil, earth could be utilized at a much less cost than macadam ar gravel, even when the latter was near

CRIMSON CLOVER

The readers of the Farmer will thank Mr. Wooster for his experience the past of apples. season with crimson clover as given in at growing this plant as a nitrogen acimulator for the soil. But Mr. Wooster made the mistake that others in this Pend State have fallen into of attempting to methods with other clovers. Crimson clover is not a hot weather plant and of a summer sun. Its delight is in the scoreting rays of a summer sun. Its delight is in the scoler season of autumn and early spring.

Alicannot be depended upon to stand our severe winters the reference to be severe winters the reference to be severe winters the reference to be severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters the reference to be severe winters are severe winters the reference to be severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters are severe winters are severe winters the reference to be severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters the reference to be severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters are severe winters are severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters. The severe winters are severe winters are severe winters are severe winters are severe winters a the fall or whenever it is seen. Sprayof efficers, a number of changes were corresponded not be sown in the early

Mrs. B. F. Townsend, Freeport, 8

the fall or whenever it is seen. Sprayof efficers, a number of changes were corresponded no pearly to made. Mr. Knowlton, the retiring seccounty, is varieties of apples, 3 varieties canned fruit and cut flowers.

Mrs. F. E. Nowell, Fairfield, 6 varieties taken from the ground. It will not their at the first and cut flowers.

Mrs. F. E. Nowell, Fairfield, 6 varieties of apples, 3 varieties canned fruit.

Mrs. F. E. Nowell, Fairfield, 6 varieties of apples, 3 varieties of apples, will not thrive till autumn approaches. an after having given the spring and

that we may make it a profitable soil renovator. Has any other convert to the clover theory tried an experiment with it the past season? The orchards must be better fertilized. Clover will

FRUIT GROWING A SPECIALTY.

The suggestion in President True's address at the pomological meeting at Where are we now? Skowhegan that the growing of fruit The dairy print butter that took first may finally become a specialty touches prize at the late exhibit at Durham was an important feature. A year ago we not colored artificially and was worked called the attention of growers of fruit by hand, yet it was scored perfect in to this matter and took strong ground in grain and texture as well as color! this direction. The matter is of sufficient importance for further attention It is not the quantity of fruit raised and we are glad Pres. True has called it but the quality that counts up the dol- up, and only wish he had dwelt upon it hrs. There is a wide difference between and given his reasons and showed his adollar and a half a barrel and four dol-signs why this change must take place.

Great changes have come over the latter than the former. It is the best of whole fruit industry of late all the way from the growing to its final use. Fruit of all kinds is more plentiful, and as result consumers and dealers alike call Merry Maiden, A. J. C. C., owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass., the Winner of the Grand Sweepstakes at the World's Fair, for a better article than formerly, larger, matified than ever in view of the fact for a better article than formerly, larger, that at least five samples of butter were more perfect and more showy. acored from a balf point to 6½ points plentiful supply enables buyers to enforce their preferences. Hence apples not quite up to a high standard find no profitable outlet as formerly was the case. Growers must offer for sale such as the people want.

Then, further, insect pests and fungous diseases have multiplied to an alarming extent on tree and fruit. Without healthy foliage of tree and freedom of the fruit from insects and fungi choice

fruit will not show up in the harvest. The only course for fruit growers then, to make a success of their business is to give it that special attention through which alone such fruit may be getting in their destructive work. To years. He advised a trial of a number the property thus treated. do this, special attention must be given of varieties in different localities as In general it may be said, to get satisbeen the case, and the general farm work demands of this later day. Hence the Earle. priate what has there been brought out. time has come when the fruit grower to Employed lecturers can bring out principles and facts, but it ever remains with it his chief concern and attend to its demands as called for. It cannot be done quired to carry on the general farming. has formerly been the case. The or- out. chards must be cultivated in order to

opinion that crude oil may prove a pan- observations on Nova Scotia orchards. acea for bad roads in localities where It is true that many of our orchards in slightly to protect them. mpliments and wishes for success. of good fruit as was the case two years protection. He let his plants grow high bush cranberry and the dwarf June-Some eight barrels of this oil have been ago, but such orchards have been shorn through the summer and cut back in the berry or shadbush from the pasture. Keokuk with good results. Soon after In the future trees must be planted

Continuing the report of the winter meeting of the State Pomological Society at Skowhegan, from our last issue where the addresses of Wednesday were given in full, we find that for some reason the local attendance was not large while interested orchardists drove many miles or came from long distances by rail cheap, and Major Meigs thinks that up as follows, the quality being superior: Mrs. L. K. Littlefield, Winthrop, 24 varieties of glass canned goods, fruits,

pickles, etc. Mrs. F. D. Grover, Jay, 19 varieties. Mr. A. C. Greenleaf, Farmington, dish

county, 7 varieties of apples. Edward Tarr, Mapleton, 19 varieties

0 varieties of apples.
L. P. Toothaker, Simpson's Corner,

Penobscot, 10 varieties of apples.

F. E. Noel, No. Fairfield, 20 varieties of fair quality. from this clover after the approved bethods with other clovers. Crimson closes in an other clovers. Crimson closes in a poles.

F. E. Noel, No. Fairfield, 20 varieties of the curculio advised plant.

To head off the curculio advised plant thrum uliginosum) which blooms in September, is also a valuable plant.

to a wider variety of soil.

jelly, Prince Albert, then the Wilder.

of hellebore.

riety.

B. H. Titcomb, Farmington, 6 varie- of the Pomological Society and exhibits chester; executive committee, the presities of apples.

E. A. Lapham, Pittston, Kennebec county, 8 varieties of apples.
D. H. Knowlton, Farmington, collection of Nova Scotia fruit.
D. P. True, Leeds Center, 13 varieties of apples, 2, pears and 1 quince.

of apples, 2, pears and 1 quince. of apples, 2, pears and 1 quince.

Mrs. E. H. Crowell, Skowhegan, 6
varieties of canned fruit, 5 of jellies.

C. H. George, Hebron, maple syrup and plets of scales. and plate of apples.

etc. Edward Tarr of Mapleton and J. 22d. Brown Bessie's Son is at the head of the Hood Farm herd, and his dam, tors of this beautiful collection.

that these necessities are forthcoming there was a great variation in the profit-factory results, shrubs and other flowerand in season. There is no longer room ableness of varieties in different localing plants should receive as good bach as a good market berry, but some- herbs require much less care than do an-

great grower but not with him the best the plant must be hardy. Some of the three tests combined. Brown Bessie, quality, but an attractive sort for market. In answer to a question Mr. Pope York are utterly unsuited for the cliwith the men, teams and barnyard required to carry on the general farming.

Orchards no longer run themselves as the space, keeping the plants thinned to the vines three feet mate of Maine. For this reason the use of maties of rior to the common viburnums, dog-The raspberries were apt to winter- woods, elders, sumachs and laurels. month and throughout the entire period bear large and attractive fruit and must kill in our climate hence hardy varieties Other points to be considered are: Sea- of the tests than any other cow in any At a meeting in St. Louis of the Mis- be sprayed for the destruction of insects should be set. The Turner was a good son, habit, beauty of foliage, flower and breed, and gave more milk in all three four Good Roads Association, Maj. M. and fungl. Secretary Knowlton refers berry but small. The Cuthbert was fruit. If possible, such a selection should tests combined than any other Jersey. Meigr of Keokuk, Iowa, stated it as his to the results of these attentions in his large and a good berry. He laid his be made as will afford a succession of vines down in winter, covering the top bloom or other attractive qualities September, 1897, is now being bred to a told material is hard to obtain. Having this State have been planted on rough The Schaffer was a great grower and flowering shrubs the earlier spiræas may herd. He is large and strong and as good bearer, and a fine berry to can. It be followed by double flowering plum, near perfection in dairy points as one Meigs wrote to the Standard Oil Compossible and spraying impracticable. was a difficult sort to lay down in winpany requesting them to send him some Such orchards, of course, will have to be ter. He protected by boughs, cutting these in turn by lalacs, weigela and later oil for experiment. They forwarded a left to chance crops and inferior fruit as the canes to about five feet, tied tops totank containing 130 barrels with their now. They will give an occasional crop gether and placed boughs about them for To this list may be added the common

used on a notoriously muddy road near of a large measure of their former value. spring; planted the rows seven feet For beauty of foliage, the Golden Eldapart and three feet apart in rows. A er, and the Golden Syringa are unsurthe application of the oil to the road, where they can be cared for in a manner row 100 feet long produced two bushels.

The mud dried up and remained so, becorresponding to the conditions now a gravelly loam was good for raspberA gravelly loam was good for raspberA gravelly loam was good for raspberbenefit and the common Staghorn Sudays, 10,258 bls. 7 oz. of rich milk in one ries. The strawberry would adapt itself mach are also to be recommended. The year. Mr. Valancey E. Fuller tested detail of the ways of transportation, milk to make a pound of butter, pro-The currant is one of the best of fruits colorings in the fall. For the best effects she had been at the World's Fair she and one easily grown, and it was a sur- it should be planted in masses on rich would have beaten Brown Bessie. Beprise to him why more farmers did not soil and cut to the ground each year. It sides being the dam of Merry Maiden grow this healthy fruit. The great will then grow up six to eight feet each she has another tested daughter, Chirp, drawback was the currant worm, but season, and give a rich, tropical effect.

Other native plants which may be men-Fay's White Grape, Wilder, the Vic-Berry, with its large, rich, green leaves; of 15 registered, and her dam is the great toria, were named as valuable sorts. Mr. Dogwood or red osier, which is especial-Pope had tried the Red Cross and given by valuable in winter for the contrast af- dam of 6 in the 14 lb. list, and she has

t up. The Prince Albert was a strong forded by the bright red shoots. growing sort and apparently a good va- Among the trees he named the American and English and Scotch Elm and of Laura Lee, the dam of 5 with records For market he planted the Wilder; for for shrubs, the Spirzea, Lilac and Hyd-

house use he preferred the white Grape. rangeas. Advised planting two or three varieties Among the plants which bloom very J. W. Dudley, Castle Hill, Aroostook for family use, a few White Grape; for early in the spring "Christmas Rose" LIVE STOCK ANNUAL MARKET REPORTand "Bleeding Heart" should not be For plams we should have several va- forgotten. The first, if protected by a Statistics of the Boston Live Stock Market apples.
A. Robinson, Foxcroft, 4 varieties Green Gage were three good varieties. Green Gage were three good varieties. off; and the bright pink blossoms of the publes. our columns last week. While not a of apples.

H. A. Roomson, Foxefort, a value of apples.

Green Gage were three good value on, and the original plum, but or Pyrethrum is another plant that anght it should encourage other efforts at growing this plant and the state of apples.

C. Arnold, Arnold, Penobscot county; lacked in quality. The Abundance had should be in every collection. Its pure showing the increase or decrease, at growing this plant and the should be in every collection. Its pure showing the increase or decrease, about the showing the increase or decrease, and the should be in every collection. Burbank was a good canning plum, but or Pyrethrum is another plant that Watertown and Brighton stock yards, not succeeded well with him. The Sa- white double flowers contrasting with compared with the ten preceding years: truma was a good plum for canning and the delicately out foliage, add much to the border. The tall Pyrethrum (Pyre-

apples.
S. H. Beal, Skowhegan, 10 varieties of done, depend upon jarring the trees and The able address of Prof. A. H. Kirkwill not thrive under the scorching rays of a summer sun. Its delight is in the S. H. Beal, Skowhegan, 10 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, Farmington, 5 varieties of a summer sun. Its delight is in the M. C. Hobbs, T. C. H prevent fruit rotting, beginning as soon served to publish entire in a later issue as the buds begin to swell, again after Also the closing address by Rev. Miss

are been taken from the ground. It will not thrive till autumn approaches.

For an orchard fertilizer, Mr. Powell of New York sows the send late in the send.

Mrs. Lewis Beal, Skowhegan, 7 variebard excessively, picking off half the bearing excessively, picking of the great industry and will prove a most ties canned fruit.

Mrs. G. S. Benson, Skowhegan, 5 varieties canned fruit.

Mrs. G. S. Benson, Skowhegan, 5 varieties canned fruit.

Mrs. G. S. Benson, Skowhegan, 5 varieties canned fruit.

X. A. Withee, Skowhegan, 5 varieties canned growth here as paples.

J. W. True, New Gloucester, 8 varieties of apples.

J. W. True, New Gloucester, 8 varieties of apples.

J. W. Page, Augusta, floral design.

Ties canned fruit.

Mrs. G. S. Benson, Skowhegan, 5 varieties fruit, and vastly better for the tree. He emphasized the statement that thinning was absolutely necessary to best results in growing plums.

Aroostook comes to the winter meeting vasaboro; treasurer, C. S. Pope, Man-

The most famous Jersey cow, living or dead, Merry Maiden, dropped a solid colored calf by Brown Bessie's Son, Dec. Brown Bessie, is the second most famous Mr. Chas. S. Pope, Manchester, spoke on "Varieties I Like." He placed the strawberry at the head of the list for a strawberry at the head of the list for a list of this boautint content of the University of Maine, spoke upon "Ornamental Plants for Maine." During the past ten years rian of this most economical dairy breed rian of this most economical dairy breed home fruit and for market. The returns much ornamental planting has been done will do full justice to that great test at discussing the variations in the butter story and control of the larger towns are control of the larger towns and control of the larger towns are control of the larger towns and control of the larger towns are control of the larger towns and control of the larger towns are control of the larger towns are control of the larger towns. and rust and mildews prevented from the old Crescent, after a trial of a dozen lows, of greatly enhancing the value of test covered in minute detail everything that would tend to prove the most eco nomical breed from the practical standpoint of an accurate account of every thing consumed and produced by each for neglect or delay. With the orchard ties. These traits could be ascertained treatment as corn and potatoes. When and every individual cow in each breed. a part of the farming as formerly has only by a trial. He next named the Buonce established, shrubs and perennial Thus, by the crucial test of actual and absolute weights and measures with of the greater importance, the two will been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting been held. It now remains for individnot go well together under the exacting the first year or so, In determining what to plant, several as the best Jersey and the best individ-A new one he had tried was the Clyde, points must be considered. First of all, ual cow in all breeds competing, in all made more butter in a day, a week, a A full brother of this calf, dropped in

through the season. For instance, among few of the choice cows in the Hood Farm judgment that with his unusual opporthis bull, if he proves as prepotent as we have every reason to believe he will, is destined to prove a great sire.

Merry Maiden is out of one of the best cows in the Hood Farm herd. Costa days, 10,258 lbs. 7 oz. of rich milk in one last is especially valuable for its rich her for a year and he said he thought if whereby cattle and sheep find Watertioned in this connection are the Thimble a bull that has 12 tested daughters out producing cow, Modita, 16 lbs. 8 oz., the three more in the Hood Farm herd that over 14 lbs. by 5 different sires. Maiden has one tested daughter, Masher, 16 lbs. 14½ oz., a fine type of a cow.

We present herewith our annual statement of the amount of live stock at



WHERE THE STOCK IS FROM.

in live stock, of which the Fitchburg We give for reference the following stands first and foremost. In borses, the table, showing the number of cattle and shipments from the West have been sheep from each of the New England lighter, a large sale of acclimated States, northern New York, Canada and horses being sold largely in the spring the West, for each quarter, with the total and fall.

receipts for 1898, and each of the nine Values on beef cattle have been quite

ears:	tr	eady during the year, water in the very best Wester
55,016 50,440	ad 192,863 225,167 225,863 162,276 161,167 167,974 167,974	the slimmer sort from N ambs are not as high as two to by ½c, notwithstanding
4,616	12,470 1,711	eing less. Fat hogs were eight last January at 3½ hat has been the figure for
44,682	T 125,382 13 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	eeks until last week, when 1 180 was made in the bull he best price on veal calve
155	2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001	as 6¼c, and last week hard hat figure. As a whole t een a profitable one, bu ealers would like.
78:	1 2 4 6 1 9 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1	AINE JERSEY CATTLE CL TION MEETING AT POR
2,712	11,421 11,002 8,775 6,775 7,644 5,775 5,519	DDRESS OF PRESIDENT S. PARIS.
1000	215-55000004	Another year's lessons in

March 50.

March 20.

June 28.

Sept. 28.

Total, 18

Total, 18

18

18

18

18

18

18

TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK

The following is a carefully prepared

town and Brighton stock yards, as taken

842, 83, 26,8

Cattle. 181,002 13,672 20,72 4,167 229,167 2

Sheep. 365,338 61,976 11,751

Cattle. 108,926 6,269 12,706 60,802 4,150

: 104 :

The totals of live stock shipped into

In cattle there were less by 36,314 head.

also, are less in numbers by 7,108, with

we are glad to find less calves sent to

market, which were either sent to New

from our weekly stock market reports:

Another year's lessons in dairy work have passed. We meet to congratulate each other on our successes and by comparing notes, seek to avoid the failures of the past. We have missed our opportunities if the experiences of the past year have not taught us valuable lessons that we needed to learn. The man who thinks he knows it all and has nothing more to learn, had better go out of the business as he is sure to make a failure. There is no such thing as standing still. New circumstances and individualities require constant vigilance as the price of the best success, and we need to be sure we are working in the right direction and building on the right foundation to be assured of that success The question then is, are the Cattle Club Jerseys the right foundation on which to build dairy success? We, in Maine, keep the Cattle Club Jerseys for business and a living and not for fun and emulation, as many did when the boom prices were fashionable. It is a principle in mechanics that the machine must be right for the work to be accomplished, or there will be a loss of power in any unwieldy or ill adjusted parts.

The cow is a dairy machine, and the power applied to give us acceptable results or failure is the feed. The assimilation of that feed for milk and cream production, the power to return to the pail all feed not needed for natural sustenance, we claim to be held in a larger measure by the Cattle Club Jerseys than by any other breed. We invite the candid consideration and investigation of all practical dairymen to decide which is the most economical machine for them to run. How are we to decide? Not many private dairymen can conduct a competi tive trial of the breeds. Consequently, there is really no so sure foundation as the World's Fair tests. No such exhausticompetition was ever held in this country, and what was the result? Five years have passed and under the

rule that truth cannot be too often brought to remembrance, let'us note anew the results of that trial: "The Jerseys gave more milk, made more cheese, made more butter, gave more solids other than butter fat, required less milk to make a pound of cheese, required less duced a pound of butter at less cost, made cheese of a higher quality, made butter of a higher quality; demonstrated their ability to profitably assimilate a greater quantity of feed and return a net increased profit." Interested parties may dispute this, but the figures are stubborn facts and cannot be controverted. The secretary of the American Cattle Club Jersey Association will supply all who wish, on application. Address J. J. Hemingway, 8 West 17th St., New York, N. Y. With such a record as this, what other conclusion is possible but that we have the right foundation for dairy success?

But we may have the foundation and fail in the building, because we do not build intelligently. As education adds capacity to the human brain, so the dairy cow must have the proper feed and handling to properly develop her dairy functions. In short, the capacity of the dairy cow can no more be rightly judged than can the human mind that lacks proper education and environment. our market do not look as well as a The conclusion of scientists that feed year ago, and we can only say that there has but little to do with the quality of is an increase in fat hogs. In these there the milk is the strongest possible evihas been an increase of 69,189 head. dence that the Jerseys are a necessity in The bulk of these are from the West. reaching the best success. We should, I think, feel proud of the object lessons In sheep and lambs, less by 65,287. In we have been able to give to educate the calves, 12,642 less than in 1897, and in public up to a knowledge of their own store pigs, less by 3,998 head. Horses best interest.

Then let us have courage to go on in a total of 21,510. The above figures can this good work of public dairy educabe relied upon, as they are taken each tion, with truth and right for our founweek direct from railroads and shippers dation, let us so exert our influence that of stock. We have fallen short in cattle it may indeed prove that "a little leaven each year for the past three years, and leaveneth the whole lump."

market, which were either sent to New York market or being more raised in New England. It is to be hoped more are being raised for beef or for milch cows. The milch cow business has been

ows. The milch cow business has been Write to Howard & Ellis, Fairfield, R. a heavy one for the year, and for the most part supposed to be profitable.

The railroads are doing a good business Fletcher, Starks.

WINTER CARE OF CALVES.

The experience it has had the first winter has much to do in determining the development the calf will attain. If It is stunted by exposure and scanty feed It will have throughout life the evidence of that experience in a certain lack of smoothness and finish belonging to the animal that has been kept always in thrifty and vigorous condition, says the Texas Stock and Farm. Of course, it is impracticable for the owner of range stock to feed grain to his herds, but generally he may be able, by a judicious economy of his pasturage, always having some of it reserved from grazing through the summer and fall, to have through the winter good grass for his young stock, and the time will come when he will have forage to feed them, at least through the worst periods of winter weather, and provide some sort of shel-

Farmers who are raising cattle, and every farmer should raise a few, can profitably begin light grain feeding, ome corn meal, some cotton seed meal and oats as soon as the youngsters will eat. The corn meal alone is objectionable, because it makes only fat and does not develop the frame of the calf. The cotton seed products alone are still more objectionable, and oats should form the biggest part of the concentrated feed. But all should be given lightly, merely and in good condition, unless it is intended to feed for the market. If alfalfa can be raised on the farm, and it can be will need little other feed. In this conthe value of a good supply of ensilage upon every farm where live stock are kept. Upon the stock farms where corn sorghum class, preferably the red Kaffir corn, can be used for filling the silos.

This method of keeping the calves growing and strong through the winter than in the Northern and Eastern States, and here the calf can have the advantage of milder winters and the feed can be supplemented by the native grasses, or rather the native grasses may be made the principal support. A very large proportion of the range area of Texas is drifting towards stock farming methods and there it will soon be found that with highly graded cattle such care of young stock through winter as is here recom mended will be a profitable economy.

PURE FOOD.

The pure food men intend to push their campaign this winter with vigor. Last year a bill was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House by Senator Proctor and Representative Brosius respectively, looking to the regu lation of commerce in adulterated food products and drugs. At the session here last March of the Pure Food Congress, this bill was discussed and its pro posed operations explained by Repre entative Brosius. Aggressive work ha been going on since then and the other day a meeting of the local advisory com mittee of the Congress was held in Wash ington, Vice-President Matthew Trimble

The report of the secretary showed gratifying progress, it being stated that delegates have been appointed by mere than one-third of the State governors besides which, commercial, medical chemical societies and manufacturers associations have appointed, up to this time, more delegates than were in at tendance upon the last annual congress

with the movement and in his own department is working constantly along quite evident that pure food agitation has come to stay, at least until some

ABTHUR F. TYLER. effective legislation is enacted by Congress. The operations of some State laws of this class show the great advan tage to be derived from proper National legislation on the subject. Some of the Internal revenue laws enforced by the selling adulterations as genuine articles, but they are enforced only in the inter-ests of revenue and do not take into con-sideration by Department operate agains aideration, in any degree, the fact that the people, in buying the former, are being humbugged and possibly injured.

An Attractive Offer.

Maine people will feel an unusual in terest in keeping close watch on legislative proceedings during the coming winter, when matters of great interest to the people of the State will come up for consideration. The Kennebec Journal. daily and weekly, covers all of these proceedings with absolute thoroughness Along with its magnificent legislative ports, the Journal will carry the full service of the Associated Press. Never, in the history of this country, have more important or far-reaching problems pressed upon Congress than will come before it during the present session.

The Kennebec Journal will have, in addition to the Associated Press reports from the National Capitol, a valuable special news service from one of the lead ing newspaper workers of Washington.

The Best Seeds Absolutely Necessary We cannot too strongly nor too ofte arge the supreme importance of planting seeds that are perfectly pure and fresh. Seeds that are offered at cheap prices are almost invariably of doubtful origin and uncertain age, sure to cause the planter disappointment and loss. The thoughtful planter's only surety lies in buyi seeds sent out by a conscientious and trustworthy house. A vast number of American gardeners have (and have had for years) the utmost confidence in seed that bear the name, D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. The present generation of planters can hardly remember the ne when Ferry's Seeds were not on sale everywhere each year and as regularly planted by thousands—with the greatest faith in the unvarying quality of the seeds and in the integrity of the firm seeds and in the integrity of the firm that grew them. Every planter, whether already a buyer of Ferry's Seeds or not, should send for Ferry's Seed Annual for 1899. It is mailed free to any one who

Church Debts

drawnamannaman day

Very likely the Dorcas Society, The King's Daughters, or the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, want funds to carry on their work this winter. Perhaps you have in contemplation a new organ or carpet for the Sunday-school, or possibly the question of paying off the church debt is troubling you. We have a plan for making more people read THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and at the same time providing money for any of these objects. Write to us and we will tell you how to do it.

The Curtis Publishing Company Philadelphia, Pa. Junny www.

DOLLARS FROM SHEEP

Hon, F. P. Bennett, Boston, Vice Pres of the National Wool Growers' and President of the New England Associaenough to keep the calf strong, growing man, but added to this is a wide experition is naturally an enthusiastic sheep ence, and whatever he writes claims public attention at once. Having discusse raised on many farms in Texas, the calf urging an increase of the flocks, with nection it is not out of place to refer to reference to present needs and opporseems, been plied with queries from sheep growers in every direction. The Farmer transfers some of these to its cause of insufficient rains canes of the questions, especially that relating to

BROOKLINE, Dec. 17, 1898. Mr. Frank P. Bennett, Saugus, Mass. has been found profitable where lands are high in value and the expense of feed production is correspondingly great. It can be followed in Texas at less cost think a flock of 500 sheep on a New England farm a receivable in the state of the

England farm a profitable investment?
Yours truly, WILLIAM D. HUNT.
A flock of 500 sheep on a New England farm would be a profitable investment if properly selected and rightly handled. Unless you were sure of your man and your sheep, it would be better to begin Merino or Rambouillet blood in them. They should not be pure blooded Merinos or Rambouillets, unless you desire to make a business of selling thorough bred stock; but for general purposes the time you would establish a cross-bred refusing to comply with this ordinance flock that would be permanently suc this matter a good deal further in answer to your question, and shall be glad to do so at any time if you desire.

ATHOL, Dec. 20, 1898.

Mr Frank P. Bennett, Saugus, Mass.—
Dear Sir: I have read your article in
the Boston Herald of Dec. 16, which in terested me very much, and would say terested me very much, and would say that I was in Vermont a few days since and bought a flock of sheep to put in some hill pastures which I have in this town. I have been making a specialty of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle, but from what I have read and from experienced men, I find that my pastures are adapted to sheep raising as well and I and I

adapted to sheep raising as well, and I am going to make a test in a small way, and I feel quite confident that I will be

auccessful in my venture.

A few years ago there were several flocks in this vicinity, but they were somewhat depopulated by dogs, and a great many of the farmers gave up the industry. I think that too much cannot The congress will meet in Washington during January to urge action by the Congress of the United States, and it is hoped that results will be forthcoming. my venture be successful, after a thorough trial, I shall certainly recommend lines of purity in all products. It is to others, so that we may once more add

> The notion that dogs are a serious ob stacle to successful sheep husbandry is a great mistake. I have experimented argely with sheep, both in Maine and Massachusetts, and I have never had any trouble with dogs, because I use a nothing could be cheaper.

In Massachusetts I have used code posts, a carload of which I brought up frem Maine at a cost of four cents each for the posts and three cents each for transportation. The carload included 1000 posts. We have set the posts eight feet apart, using a crowbar to make the holes, and then driving the posts with a sledge about two feet into the ground leaving about four feet above the ground. In Maine we have used old cedar rails taken from the "Virginia" rail fences formerly used. The posts used in Massachusetts we

small, averaging, perhaps, three to five inches in diameter. The wire weighs a pound to the rod, and has cost us as winged insects are all bees to them and pound to the rod, and has cost us as winged insects are all bees to them and power and though now I am sound and well. I feel better low as 21/2 cents per pound, though, perhaps, it would cost three cents per pound now. As there are 320 rods in a mile, it follows that one ton of wire weighing a pound to the rod would stretch over 61/4 miles for a single strand. A mile of seven-strand fence, therefore, would weigh just 2240 pounds, and at three cents per pound would cost \$67.20. To make a perfect fence a staple would be needed for each wire at each post. The abor of building the fence is trifling. There is hardly anything on the farm so

Constipation, Headache, Biliousness, Heartburn,

cheap as a barbed wire fence

Indigestion, Dizziness, Indicate that your liver is out of order. The best medicine to rouse the liver and cure all

these ills, is found in

Hood's Pills 25 cents. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Our fences are practically dog-proof where we use but six strands of wire and one wooden rail to steady the posts, but seven strands are better. We put the first strand very close to the ground, so that the sheep and dogs cannot crawl under. Where the ground is irregular, the wire would rest upon the earth in places, and should not be more than three inches from the ground at any point. We put the second wire four the first strand very close to the ground; thought the only way to settle their quarrels was by killing each other; but civilized diplomacy has found a way to sufficiently thought the only way to settle their quarrels was by killing each other; but civilized diplomacy has found a way to sufficiently thought the only way to settle their quarrels was by killing each other; but civilized diplomacy has found a way to sufficiently inches inches from the ground is irregular, the wire would rest upon the earth in places, and should not be more than three inches from the ground at any point. We put the second wire four There was a time when doctors and five inches above the second, the fourth wire six inches above the third, the fifth wire six inches above the fourth, the sixth wire eight inches above the fifth, then a wooden rail eight inches above the sixth wire, and a seventh strand of wire eight inches above the wooden rail.

This, of course, may be varied somewhat, according to the circumstances but it is substantially the kind of fence that we use, and it has proved effective-It is perfectly satisfactory, also, for cows, but, of course, must not be used where horses are pastured.

Some people think the barbed wire ence is improper for sheep, because little tufts of wool are seen hanging upon it in sheep pastures where it is used; but all the wool that is ever lost in this way, in a flock of 500 sheep, would hardly mount to the value of a single animal The sheep speedily get acquainted with the fence and leave it alone. The dogs annot crawl under or through the wires. and they will not jump over, because my experience is that a fence of that eight is never troubled by a dog, unless it is something that he can put his paws upon when jumping over.

Very truly yours, FRANK P. BENNETT.

For the Maine Farmer THE BEE-KEEPER'S RIGHT.

BY REV. C. M. HERRING.

The right of property in bees is ounded on and protected by law. The var on this right, as fought out in the West, has resulted in victory for the bee.

The fruit-grower and the bee-keeper have measured swords, and all efforts to prove that bee-culture is a nuisance has utterly failed. The right,-per se-to run an apiary, even in a large city, has been decided lawful in some of our higher courts. A test case of this kind was brought before the supreme court of Arkansas. Mr. Z. A. Clark kept 35 with a smaller flock, and then grow to stands of bees in the city of Arkadel-500, but you could not keep a flock of phia, when his neighbors undertook to 500 successfully unless they had some stop his business and drive his bees from the city, by law. They complained that his bees were destroying their peaches, plums, and other fruit stinging their children, and were troublesome to all the neighbors. Carrying best method of establishing such a flock their case to the city authorities, they would be to begin with native ewes and secured an ordinance against keeping use Rambouillet rams, from which in bees within the limits of the city; Clark, was tried, fined, and finally, being stubcessful and valuable. I might go into born, was cast into jail. In due time, the case was carried up to the suprem court of the State. From that augus body Clark was reindicted, and the ordinance of the city was proclaimed in valid. Law-makers and judges are sup posed to be intelligent people. They know that the honey bee is a benefactor to our race. They are aware that a safety just as they are hovering upon on their own land, and no dog shall be wise Creator has so ordered that the uncertain border line which divides allowed in the street without its master. to our race. They are aware that bee, in gathering honey from the flow ers, not only saves from waste a delicious article of food, but they also fertilize large class of blossoms on which de pend our most precious fruits. So great is the importance of this industry that some countries in Europe provide teachers, at public expense, and send then out among the peasants to give instruc

schools. It is true, bees are annoying, some certainly a worthy object; and, while I times, to near neighbors, the same as a wasted lungs and respiratory passages, am not raising cattle for beef, I think I have made a profitable venture in the line which I have undertaken. Should like these, they are held responsible cattle, and like these, they are held responsible centers vital energy and power. for all actual damage. They sometimes, in early spring, soil the white sheets of the neighbor's washing; they are intruders in the flower garden and when its model and the circumstates of the graph of the course by removing the course by removing the course of the circumstates of the c jammed they sting, but for all this their is also true, that bees are often falsely ccused and shamefully treated.

tion in bee-culture; and in some cour

tries this art is taught in their comm

The punctured and broken condition of plums, grapes, and other fruits atof plums, grapes, and other fruits attacked by birds, snails, the curculio and other enemies, is often laid to the bees; and because the bees suck these fruits after the skin is broken they are charged with spoiling the crop. Raspberries that are old and soft afford juice that will be gathered by the bees when other sources is a comprison spokent leaves to all dog-proof barbed wire fence, than which tacked by birds, snails, the curculio and gathered by the bees when other sources fail but no sound fruit is ever molested by this little benefactor. The organism of their powers will not admit of it. Their two mandibles opening horizon-Their two mandibles opening horizon-tally, their proboscis (tongue) limber as a rag, and certainly their sting, were all made for other purposes than boring into fruit. And then again, when ner vous people surround the apiary, they imagine many woeful things concerning

> One man mowing near my apiary besame excited, dropped his scythe, for I know it saved my life."

it was finally discovered that a hornet's nest in the coal shed was the cause o all her trouble.

I am told that the law, as applied to es as property, is much the same as that applied to hens, pigs and sheep which may become intruders and their owners held for damages. All straying property of this kind may be followed by its owner into any garden, orchard, by its owner into any garden, orchard, public or private enclosure, and he is responsible only for reasonable damages actually committed. It is always well to keep complaining neighbors well in the world for the diseases for which sweetened with honey and when they complain unreasonably, tell them to prove damages, identify the owner and

BIGHT AND REASON How the World Grows Wiser.

There was a time when nations thought the only way to settle their

There was a time when doctors and nches above the first, the third wire everybody else thought that consump-

Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., where in connection with his staff of associate physicians he has treated successfully more cases of severe chronic diseases than any other living practitioner.

volume of priceless information which everybody else thought that consumption meant just one thing:—death; but modern medical science has found a way ings and colored plates.



to interpose between man and this malignant enemy of his, and open-minded SHEEP OR DOGS-WHICH SHALL IT BE intelligent people realize that there is Mr. Editor: Not long ago I was glad no more right nor reason in the fifty to see that the Maine Farmer had some thousand deaths by consumption which thing to say about the sheep breeders there is in the wholesale murder of the strong grounds for protecting the sheep. battlefield.

reasonable estimate of those who are sheep. rescued every year by Dr. Pierce's Golden Now who will start a petition for the Medical Discovery; besides fifty thou- better protection of dogs, providing that ses which lead up to it.

the hidden sources of weakness where citizens with dog or gun, without peronsumption and many other diseases start.

It quickens the secret sources of life. ligestive powers a keen capacity to seize upon the nutritious elements of food and manufacture them into life-giving blood, rich with the tissue forming material which heals and builds up the

cures by removing the cause. It is the owner is responsible for actual damage fills the blood with the life-giving nutriand he should offer to pay the bills. It ment of the food. It tears down the diseased tissues in the lungs, and builds up healthy, muscular air-cells. It facili-tates expectoration and clears the lungs. It invigorates the breathing and fills the lungs with life-giving oxygen. It soother

is a conspicuous object lesson to sufferers from lung troubles. "In the spring of 1890," writes Mr. Smith, "I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs and chest, and I suffered intensely weeks. Mr. Jas. Lorton, a neighbor, came to me and told me to write to Dr. Pierce's—that he could cure me. I diso, and he wrote me what kind of medinow I am sound and well. I feel better than I have in ten years. I gladly rec-ommend the 'Golden Medical Discovery'

came excited, dropped his soythe, battled with his hat and ran away for dear life, when it was soon found that he was fighting some huge flies which were determined to suck sweetness from his beard, wet from a drink of sweetened water.

One woman near my lot became frightened and suffered nearly all summer, as she thought, from my bees, when it was finally discovered that a horner's covery."

for I know it saved my life."

"I had a bad cough and got so low with it that I could not sit up," writes Mrs. Mittie Gray, of New London, Union Co., Ark. "Our family physician told my husband that I had counsumption. I had pains through my chest and spit up blood. I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it cured me. It saved my life. I don't think any one would die of consumption if they would take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

Mr. C. J. McNaney, of Stillwater Washington Co., Minn., writes: "In the spring of 1884, I was taken ill with consumption, and after trying everything I could hear of and doctoring all summer my physician said I had consumption, more attacks of the same trouble. I am satisfied that the 'Golden Medical Dis covery' will cure consumption if taken in time. I consider it the best medicine

it is recommended."

Dr. Pierce, the inventor of this grand
"Discovery" has been for thirty
years the chief consulting physical of the Invalid's Hotel and Surgical

Mass.

Theumaism does not trouble me. Mass.

R. P. Wallis, Winnisquam, N. H.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed
to 25c. by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell,
Mass.

occur in this country every year than meeting at Belfast and the editor took Now the sheep are all housed or yarded, A sufferer from lung disease has no and there is not much danger of dogs, need and no right to give up in despair. but the public places still carry the Twenty thousand actual consumptives is notice declaring for the protection of the

sand more who are snatched back to all persons owning same shall keep them onsumption from weakening, catarrhal While about it why not protect the bronchial, throat and other wasting dis- farmer and owner of property a little by providing that no person shall be allowed This great "Discovery" goes deep into to hunt on any land owned by private mission from the owner, under penalty of fifty dollars. There are thousan acres of land along our coast valuable fo At the very beginning, it gives the sheep husbandry, but having no earning value because of the havoc wrought by

MARK MARSHALL.

For the Maine Farmer. ANOTHER GOOD TEST.

Mr. Editor: I notice in your issue the 22d, a statement of the test Messrs. J. H. Ames' and R. Alden's cov and I thought it might be well for me to send you the test of my six. They wer tested the 29th of August, by Alfred B. Towle, who is taking charge of the butter factory at Winchester, N. H. He sampled the milk from each cow as she was milked, and I will send you the

test as he made it.

My cows are Grade Jerseys and I think good ones. I purchased a Babcock tester two years ago, and rely upon l'est made August 29, 1898:

Respectfully, E. H. TOWNSEND. Aroostook County.

FEEDING CALVES. A calf may be fed skimmed milk when

ne week old, with the addition of one gill of boiled flaxseed, increasing the ration gradually to a pint a day when four weeks old, and then adding fine middlings or corn and oats ground together, or a pint to a quart of oats unground. Flaxseed gruel, with plenty of

skimmed milk will produce a very fine growth, leaving the calf as mellow to the touch as if sucking the cow. A calf two months old will gain three pounds a day on this ration. The oil taken off in the cream can be

replaced for one-fifth of the money value of the cream. Butter dairymen may raise a calf to each cow upon skimme milk and a little additional feed, such as indicated, and get one-fourth to one third as much profit out of the refus milk as out of the butter. Selling butter robs the land of nothing, only carbon which has no manurial value ANDREW H. WARD.

"I was troubled with rheumatism ess of the heart and stomach, and weakness of the heart and stomach, and had scrofula bunches on my neck. I be-gan taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now the scrofula is disappearing, my heart and stomach troubles are relieved and rheumatism does not trouble me." Mrs. R. P. Wallis, Winnisquam, N. H.

Eastern Argus.

1803---1899. DAILY AND WEEKLY.

The Eastern Argus, which will soon reach the century mark, fully maintains the position it has won as the leading ocratic paper of Maine and the strong and unswerving exponent of Jeffersonian principles. Broad in its views, aggress formation and clean in character, it is formation and clean in character, it is welcome in thousands of Maine homes and the sphere of its influence is constantly extending. This is due to the fact that The Argus is a mcdern newspaper "up to date" in all its departments. Its general news service includes the full-set telegraphic and cable disastence. est telegraphic and cable dispatches. Its State news cover thoroughly the First District and the whole State its market and ship news reports are un

equalled in Maine.

The circulation of the Argus is now greater than it has ever been before and the coming year promises a large in-crease. Great questions and new horizons are looming up before the America people. The Argus will keep its readers in closer touch with the national life than ever before, and to that end it will seek to give All the News, while it will be enlivened by all the attractive features that have made it one of the brightest

and best of Family papers.

The mechanical facilities of the Argus Office for producing a first class paper were never so perfect as they are to day, and embrace the latest improvements, including a complete outfit for artistic llustrative work by the Argus's own illustrative be spared the coming year to maintain the standing of the Argus in the front rank of New England newspapers.

WEEKLY ARGUS.

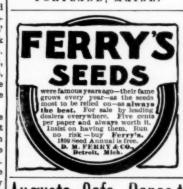
The Weekly Argus will keep up its oldtime reputation as a family newspaper, covering the news of the State and giving careful attention to its markets and ship news reports. Subscribers to the Weekly Argus are entitled to the Saturday edition of the Daily Argus. This practically makes the Weekly a semi-Weekly and gives the subscriber a large volume of news for a small amount of money. TERMS:

The Daily Argus is sent for 50 cents per month or \$6.00 per year in advance, and \$7.00 at the end of the year, free of

The Weekly Argus, INCLUDING THE The Weekly Argus, INCLUDING THE SATURDAY EDITION, is sent at these rates:—One copy, one year, free of postage, \$1.50 in advance or \$2.00 at the end of the year. Clubs of 10, free of postage,

JOHN M. ADAMS & CO., PUB'RS.

99 Exchange Street, PORTLAND, MAINE.



Augusta Safe Deposit AND TRUST CO.

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BA H. RANDALL,
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eposits Received Subject to Check and INTEREST PAID ON THE DAILY BALANCES In Savings Department, interest paid QUARTERLY at the rate of 4 per cent. working the second of the control of

High Grade Bonds and Investment Searities Bought and Sold. Burgiar & Fire-proof Safe Deposit Boxes

F. E. SMITH, Treas. Banking Hours 9 to 4 daily. Saturday to 12:30 P. M. 1y20

RICHARDSON'S PURCHASING AGENCY 30 KINGSTON ST., BOSTON,

Agents for the purchase of merchandise to the order of the consumer. Special attention given to Dry Goods and Clothing, both ladies and gents. From our long connection with producers we can often furnish goods below marketprice Bargain sales especially looked after. Orders solicited. For enquiries by mail send stamp for return letter. For request for samples send three two cent stamps. For orders not exceeding two dollars, with price of goods send ten cents for commissions and stamps for return package. For orders not exceeding two dollars, enclose with price twenty cents for commissions and stamps for return package. For orders in excess of ten dollars, enclose with price twenty cents for commissions and stamps for return package. For orders in excess of ten dollars enclose three per cent. extra for commissions and stamps for return package. In remitting send either bank check, P. O. order, express cash order or bank notes. Change returned by mail or with goods. In all cases where goods are sent by express, no stamps are required. Faithful service rendered. Goods guaranteed to be as ordered, and at lowest market prices. Write order and address plain.

H. RICHARDSON, Manager.

Discharge of Insolvents. A hearing will be had on the petitions of Dean P. Buck of Waterville and A. W. Wing of Winslow, insolvent debtors, for a full dis charge from all of their debts, provable under the insolvency laws of Maine, at the Probate Court Room in Augusta, on Monday, the ninth day of January, 1809, at 2 o'clock,

W. A. NEWCOMB, Register of the Court of Insolvency. Augusta, Dec. 26, 1898. 219

PHOTOGRAPHIC. The celebrated Cyclone Cameras ar

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MAINE GENTRAL RAILROAD

Arrangement of Trains in Effect Nov. 27, 1898. FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, M., 12.30, 1.15, †11.00 P. M., and 7. Sundays only, via Brunswick and 7. 1.10 P. M., via Lewiston and Winthro Brunswick, 12.15 an 2.25 P. M., 8.15 A. I Bath, 7.15 A. M., 12.5 Lewiston, (upper) 9.5

only.

FUR ST. JOHN and AROOSTOCK CO.
Leave Banger 4.35 A. M. and 2.05 P. M.
leave Banger for Ellsworth and Mr. Deseri
Ferry and Bar Harbor, 6.35 and 1.35 A. M.
4.35 P. M.; for Bucksport, 6.50 and 11.50 A.
M., 4.56 P. M., 6.45 P. M. Saturdays only.
A train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M. for
Lewiston and Farmington. Train leaves

M. 4.50 F. M.; 107 Buckaport, 6.50 and 11.50 A. M. 4.50 F. M.; 6.45 P. M. Saturdays only. A train leaves Portland at 8.30 A. M. for Lewiston and Farmington. Train leaves Portland at 5.10 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville, and 1.10 and 5.15 P. M. for Lewiston. The mid-day trains connect for Rockland. Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, Kansceley, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover and Foxcroft, Bar Harbor and Bucksport, and night trains rue every night between Boston and Bangor, connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston and Bath, and by waiting at junction points for Skowhegan, scepting Monday mornings and for Belfast, Dexter. Bar Harbor and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

excepting Monday mornings and for Belfast, Dexter. Ear Harbor and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings. Do Box 1970.

STATIONS: Leave St. John 6.25 A. M. and 4.10 P. M.; leave Houlton, 8.20 A. M., and 2.00 P. M., via B. & A., 6.35 A. M., 4.30 P. M. via C. P. M., via B. & A., 6.35 A. M., 4.30 P. M. via C. P. M.; leave Ber Harbor, 10.25 A. M., 4.30 P. M. via Leave Vanceboro, 9.45 A. M., 4.40 P. M.; leave Bar Harbor, 10.25 A. M., 4.30 P. M.; leave Bar Harbor, 10.25 A. M., 4.30 O. M. G. P. M.; leave Bar Harbor, 10.25 A. M., 4.30 O. M. G. P. M.; leave Busksport, 9.00 A. M., 3.00 a. 615 P. M., 6.56 A. M. Mondays only; leave Bangor 7.15 A. M., 1.30 P. M.; leave Bucksport, 9.00 A. M., 3.00 A. M. Sundays only; leave Boxer, 10.25 A. M., 1.30 P. M.; leave Busksport, 9.00 P. M.; vis Augusta 6.50, 9.15 A. M., 2.25, 3.10, 10.05 P. M., 1.25 A. M., 9.50 A. M. Sundays only; leave Augusta 6.30, 10.00 A. M., 3.08, 3.43, 10,55 P. M., 1.55 A. M., 10.56 A. M., 3.56 P. M., 1.145 (midight); leave Brunswick, 7.40, 11.20 A. M., 4.22, 4.43 P. M., 12.25 S. 3.05 A. M. (night), 11.30 A. M. Sundays only; leave Farmington, 8.40 A. M., 3.01 P. M.; leave Farmington, 8.40 A. M., 3.03 P. M.; leave Farmington, 8.40 A. M., 3.05 P. M.; leave Lewiston (upper) 7.10, 11.00 A. M., 4.25 P. M.; leave Lewiston on the form on trains from Bangor and Lewiston, ownect for Rockland. Trains run between Agusta and Gardiner, Bangor and Lewiston, at one of trains at stations not mentioned above, reserved and beneave Brunswick and Lewiston, at one of the public places, or Time Table Folder with between Brunswick and Lewiston, at one of the public places, or Time Table Folder with between Brunswick and Lewiston, at one of the Public places, or Time Table Folder with between Brunswick and Lewiston the General Passenger Agent.

'Use Pres. & General Manager.

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ASSETS OVER \$63,000,000.00 It has done business nearly 53 ye ers, and to-day offers the most bers, and to-day offers the most desirable Policy Contract of any Company doing busi-ness in the State. For the past five, ten, fif-teen or twenty years, its expenses to total in-come have been the lowest of any Company in America. Exact Justice to all its members being its watchword. Cash Surrender Values ated in the policy.

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\$3000 WHO WANTS IT?

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. The subscr hereby give notice that he has duly appointed Executor of the will of MARGARET D. SLATER, late of China in the county of Kennebec, deceased, given bonds as the law directs. All per having demands against the estate of deceased are desired to present the same settlement, and all indebted thereto are quested to make payment immediately.

Dec. 12, 1898. 8 THOMAS DINSMOT DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The scriber hereby gives notice t duly appointed Administra

estate of ELLEN M. POTTER, late of Windsor-in the County of Kennebec, deceased given bonds as the law directs. All pe-having demands against the estate of sa-ceased are desired to present the sam settlement, and all indebted therete as Dec. 12, 1898. 8 ALONZ A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The sub-scriber hereby gives notice that he has scriber hereby gives notice duly appointed Administr

MARLBORD P. FAUGHT, late of Augusta. in the county of Kennebec, deceased and record of the county of Kennebec, deceased and record of the county of Kennebec, deceased and record of the county of the KENNEBEC COUNTY ... In Pr. bate Co at Augusta, in vacation, December

ACRATAIN INSTRUMENT, PURPORTING TO the last will and testament of HARRIET W. CRAIG, late of Augusta, in said county, deceased, having been presented for probate. OnDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the second Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

G. T. Stevens Judge.

G. T. STEVENS, Judge. Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register. 8

A RARE BARGAIN.

Standard Dictionary, 2 volumes, complete in every part. A rare bargain for somebody Write for price. MALER FARMER PUBLISHING Co., Augusta, Me.

A CRAND PREMIUM.

This Solid Gold, 7 jeweled, Waltham Watch, warranted, and the Maine Farmer one year, for only \$15.00. Or one 20 year warranted, gold filled case, \$12.00.

Home Department.

THE NEW YEAR.

ems but a score of days; all told, by but a month or two at most,
by but a month or two at most,
Since our last New Year's song we trolled,
And, lo! that New Year 1 ow is old, And, 10: that and to say "Goodby!"
And here we stand to say "Goodby!"
Brief words, and yet, we scarce know why,
They bring a moisture to the eye,
And to the heart some quakes and ashes. And to the hear volte year.
We speak them very tenderly,
With a sob and half a sigh—
"Old Year, good-bye! Old Year, good-bye!
For what it brought, for what it takes,
We love it, and for loved ones' sakes;

s sacred sorrows less; For all it gave through toil and strife Of new significance to life— New breadths new depths, new light sub-And happy kingship over time thanks, Old Year, for these,

d for its hours of happiness,

And for all precious memories
Of love, of grief, of joy, of pain,
Whose ministry was not in vain.

— Dora M. Morrell, in Reporter Journal

FATHER USED TO MAKE. Said a young and tactless husband To his inexperienced wife,
"If you would but give up leading
Such a fashionable life,
And devote more time to cooking—

How to mix and when to bake-Then, perhaps, you might make pastry Such as mother used to make." And the wife, resenting, answered, (For the worm will turn, you know): If you would but give up horses And a score of clubs or so o devote more time to business— When to buy and what to stake— Then, perhaps, you might make money

Such as father used to make."

-The Schoharie Republican. "RAINY DAISIES."

Everybody may not wish to join a Rainy Day Club of women, which pledges its members to wear the shortened skirt in wet weather; but every one seems to he delighted with the pretty name of "Rainy Daisies," by which these dresses are known, says the Philadelphia Record. Instead of putting on a mackintosh, cov ering long and heavy skirts-the entire outfit requiring to be held up at the back with one hand to keep it from acquiring a deep border of mud-how pleasant it is to hear a woman say: "Well, it is stormy; but I'll just slip on my rainy daisy and get along as dry as a

This innovation is even creeping into

home toilets. For instance, the wheel-

woman and the golf player put on their

short dresses to breakfast in, finding them immensely convenient within doors in running up and down stairs, or in which to sit at the sewing machine or do countless little home duties. If a girl wants to sweep her own room, for in stance, how much easier it is to wear her golf skirt, instead of letting her long dress play a good second to the carpet sweeper! If she needs to climb a step adder to take the summer covers from the pictures or the mirrors, how lightly and safely she does it in her bicycle skirt use to the young housekeeper, at her morning duties, added to which welcome fact is the comfort of not having to change her skirt for any outing. Off she flies on her wheel to see what fresh things the provision dealer or the grocer has to show; she is as ready to go out as a man is, and that is saying much to the time-savers. One young matron-and there are hundreds like her—never thinks of changing her short skirts, whether for outdoor exercise or indoor vocations, un til late in the afternoon. All morning callers are informal, nowadays, and they are quite as apt to come in to see her in their wheeling costume as in long skirts. Golf takes this young woman out of doors on at least two afternoons in the week; so it is not until twilight falls some days that she dresses in her pretty trained skirt for tea or late dinner. There is, therefore, coming into the

dons when the later and formal hours set in comprised between five and ten o'clock P. M. And, in reply to the coming question, Can one go to an afternoon tea in a golf dress or a bicycle suit?" the answer comes from England—whence we get all our tea-drinking fashions—that the hostess may dress in a tea-gown for this function, but that her callers, both men and women, are supposed to come to it directly from the field sports or the afternoon exercise to which they most heartily incline. Americans make these five-o'clock affairs very formal; but every visitor understands that she is quite as free to drop in from either wheel or golf game, or from seeing football, as though she were clad in what is known as "carriage dress."

wardrobes of women a new classification

the utility suit, worn as a man wears

his business suit; and the long-skirted

and more elegant toilettes which she

LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

One of the Best Signs of the Times is the Growing Fondness for Country Life. In the December Ladies' Home Journal, Edward Bok, with much satisfaction. notes the strong tendency to country living, and believes that "it is one of the best signs of the times. Nothing in the world can keep a man or woman so young and fresh as to be able to be in touch each day with the perpetual fresh heas and youth of Nature. Suburbar life means more out-of-door living, and that is what we Americans all need. We want more exercise, and suburban living

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GERMAN KALI WORKS.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD

Arrangement of Trains in Effect Nov. 27, 1898. Arrangement of Irains in Effect Nov. 27, 1838.

FOR BANGOR: Leave Portland, 7.00 A. M., 12.30, 1.15, 111.00 P. M., and 7.20 A. M., Sundays only, via Brunswick and Augusta, 1.10 P. M., via Lewiston and Winthrop; leave Brunswick, 12.16 and 8.05 A. M., 11.25 and 2.25 P. M., 8.16 A. M. Sundays only; leave Bath, 7.15 A. M., 12.50 and 11.45 P. M.; leave Lewiston, (upper) 8.55 A. M., 24.5 P. M.; leave Lewiston (upper) 6.50 A. M. and 12.30 and 11.10 P. M.; leave Gardiner, 1.12 and 8.56 A. M., 12.08 and 3.20 P. M., 9.03 A. M. Sundays only; leave Augusta, 1.35 and 9.12 A. M.; 12.25 and 3.40 P. M., 9.15 A. M. Sundays only; leave Skowhegan, 8.20 A. M., 1.35 P. M.; leave Waterville, 2.25, 9.55, 5.50 A. M., and 13.05 and 4.30 P. M., 9.57 A. M. Sundays only; leave Skowhegan, 8.20 A. M., 1.35 P. M.; leave Waterville, 2.25, 9.55, 5.50 A. M., and 13.05 and 4.30 P. M., 9.57 A. M. Sundays only;

only so said and ABOOSTOOK Op.
FOR ST. JOHN and ABOOSTOOK Op.
Leave Bangor 4.35 A. M. and 2.05 P. M.
leave Bangor for Elieworth and Mt. Deserver of the said of th

Portland at 5.10 P. M. for Brunswick, Bath, Augusta, and Waterville, and 1.10, and 6.15 P. M. for Lewiston. The mid-day trains connect for Rockland, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, Rangeley, North Anson, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover and Foxcroft, Bar Harbor and Bucksport, and night trains run every night between Beston and Bangor, connecting at Brunswick for Lewiston and Bath, and by waiting at junction points for Skowhegan, excepting Monday mornings and for Belfast, Dexter. Bar Harbor and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

excepting Monday mornings and for Belfast, Dexter. Bar Harbor and Bucksport, excepting Sunday mornings.

FOR PORTLAND, BOSTON, and WAY STATIONS: Leave St. John 6 25 A. M. and 4.10 P. M.; leave Bottlon, 8.20 A. M., and 2.00 P. M., via B. & A., 6.35 A. M., 4.30 P. M. via C. P. M., via B. & A., 6.35 A. M., 4.30 P. M. via C. P. M.; leave Bucksport, 9.00 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.; leave Bucksport, 9.00 A. M., 3.00 6.15 P. M.; leave Bucksport, 9.00 A. M., 3.00 6.16 P. M.; leave Bucksport, 9.00 A. M., 3.00 6.16 P. M., 5.55 A. M. Mondays only; leave Bangor, 1.5 A. M., 1.30; 1.80 0.00 and 11.45, P. M. 8.00 A. M. Sundays only; leave Bucksport, 9.00 A. M., 3.00 6.16 P. M.; leave Waterville (via Winthrop) 9.12 A. M., 2.30 P. M.; (vis Augusta) 5.50, A. M., 1.02 P. M.; leave Bucksport, 9.00 A. M., 1.36 P. M.; leave Waterville (via Winthrop) 9.12 A. M., 2.35 3.10, 10.05 P. M., 1.25 A. M., 9.50 A. M. Sundays only; leave Augusta 6.30, 10.00 A. M., 3.08, 3 43, 10.65 P. M., 1.55 A. M., 10.25 A. M. Sundays only; leave Bucksport, 9.00 A. M., 3.05, 3 A. M., 10.25 A. M., 4.22, 4.43 P. M., 1.25 S. 3.05 A. M. (inght), 11.30 A. M. Sundays only; leave Lewiston (lower) 6.50, 10.25 A. M., 11.10 P. M.

The morning train from Augusta, and fornon trains from Bangor and Lewiston, at only contact and forming train from Augusta, and fornon trains from Engor and Lewiston, at only contact and fordiner, Bath and Brunswick, an abotween Brunswick and Lewiston, at only contact for Rockland. Trains run between Augusta and fornon trains from Engor and Lewiston, at only contact and stations and therefore and stations and the public places, or Time Table Folder with the characteristic posteristic at stations and other public places, or Time Table Folder with the characteristic parts and the public places, or Time Table Folder with the characteristic protecti

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Description of the control of the co A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The sub-scriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator, on the

seen duly appointed Administrator, on state of ELLEN M. POTTER, late of Windsor, n the County of Kennebec, deceased, and tiven bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deseased are desired to present the same for ettlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

Dec. 12, 1898. 8 ALONZO ROGERS.

Dec. 12, 1898. 8 ALONZO ROGERS.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed Administrator on the state of Marlenger of Kennebec, deceased, and riven bonds as the law directs. All persons laving demands against the estate of said leceased are desired to present the same for ettlement, and all indebted thereto are rejuested to make payment immediately.

Nov. 14, 1898. 8 LENDALL TITCOMB.

K ENNEBEC COUNTY . . . in Pr bate Court at Augusta, in vacation, December 17.

898

A Cartain Instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of HABRIET Augusta, in said county.

Cartain late Augusta, in said county.

Cartain the Cartain and Show cause, if any, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the aid deceased.

G. T. Stevens, Judge.

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Standard Dictionary, 2 volumes, complete n every part. A rare bargain for somebody. Write for price, Main's Farmer Publishing lo., Augusta, Mo.

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This Solid Gold, 7 jeweled, Waltham Watch, warranted, and the Maine Farmer one year, for only \$15.00. Or one 20 year warranted, gold filled case, \$12.00.

Home Department.

THE NEW YEAR.

seems but a score of days; all told, by but a mouth or two at most, Since our last New Year's song we trolled, And, lo! that New Year 1 ow is old, And, io! that New Year 1 ow is old, And here we stand to say "Goodby!" Brief words, and yet, we scarce know why, They bring a moisture to the eye, And to the heart some quakes and ashes. And to the near's some quaces and we speak them very tenderly, With a sob and half a sigh—
"Old Year, good-bye! Old Year, good-bye!"
For what it brought, for what it takes, We love it, and for loved ones' sakes; od for its hours of happiness, Nor for its sacred sorrows less; For all it gave through toil and strife Of new significance to life— New breadths new depths, new light sub

And happy kingship over time. Accept our thanks, Old Year, for And for all precious memories Of love, of grief, of joy, of pain, Whose ministry was not in vain -Dora M. Morrell, in Reporter Journal

FATHER USED TO MAKE.

Said a young and tactless husband To his inexperienced wife,
"If you would but give up leading
Such a fashionable life, And devote more time to cooking-How to mix and when to bake-Then, perhaps, you might make pastry Such as mother used to make." And the wife, resenting, answered, (For the worm will turn, you know): "If you would but give up horses And a score of clubs or so Then, perhaps, you might make money Such as father used to make."

-The Schoharie Republican.

"RAINY DAISIES."

Everybody may not wish to join a in wet weather; but every one seems to are known, says the Philadelphia Record. Instead of putting on a mackintosh, covering long and heavy skirts—the entire the very act of studying her wonderfu outfit requiring to be held up at the ways there is health." back with one hand to keep it from acquiring a deep border of mud-how pleasant it is to hear a woman say: "Well, it is stormy; but I'll just slip on my rainy daisy and get along as dry as a

This innovation is even creeping into

home toilets. For instance, the wheel-

short dresses to breakfast in, finding the office at once for particulars. them immensely convenient within doors. in running up and down stairs, or in which to sit at the sewing machine or do countless little home duties. If a girl wants to sweep her own room, for inwants to sweep her own room, for in-stance, how much easier it is to wear What do you mean to do this year? her golf skirt, instead of letting her long I mean to be good the whole year long, sweeper! If she needs to climb a step- I mean to learn all my lessons right, ladder to take the summer covers from And do all my sums if I sit up all night. the pictures or the mirrors, how lightly and safely she does it in her bicycle skirt.

I mean to keep all my frocks so clean, Nurse will never say I'm "not fit to be seen.' I don't mean to break even one of my toys, in short, the "rainy daisies" are of great | And I never, oh! never, will make any noise use to the young housekeeper, at her In short, Uncle Ned, as you'll very soon see,
The best little girl in the world I shall be! morning duties, added to which welcome fact is the comfort of not having to change her skirt for any outing. Off she flies on her wheel to see what fresh things the provision dealer or the greecer things the provision dealer or the greecer. has to show; she is as ready to go out as a man is, and that is saying much to the time-savers. One young matron—and there are hundreds like her—never thinks

Oh, dear! Uncle Ned, oh, dear, and oh, dear! I fear it has not been a very good year.
For somehow my sums would come out wrong.

And somehow my frocks wouldn't stay clean long. of changing her short skirts, whether for outdoor exercise or indoor vocations, unoutdoor exercise or indoor vocations, un-til late in the afternoon. All morning callers are informal, nowadays, and they callers are informal, nowadays, and they their wheeling costume as in long skirts.

Golf takes this young woman out of days on at least two afternoons in the are quite as apt to come in to see her in week; so it is not until twilight falls some days that she dresses in her pretty trained skirt for tea or late dinner. There is, therefore, coming into the wardrobes of women a new classification -the utility suit, worn as a man wears his business suit; and the long-skirted dons when the later and formal hours freckled, and I do, dreadf'ly. set in comprised between five and ten

"Can one go to an afternoon tea in a golf and reflected all over again. dress or a bicycle suit?" the answer comes from England—whence we get all our tea-drinking fashions—that the dinner-basket and said hostess may dress in a tea-gown for this function, but that her callers, both men and women, are supposed to come to it directly from the field sports or the af- carefully. ternoon exercise to which they most heartily incline. Americans make these five-o'clock affairs very formal; but every game, or from seeing football, as though

LIVING IN THE COUNTRY.

One of the Best Signs of the Times is the Growing Fondness for Country Life. notes the strong tendency to country touch each day with the perpetual freshbese and youth of Nature. Suburban was any. It didn't show a bit.

A LIVING WITNESS.

Mrs. Hoffman Describes How She Wrote to Mrs. Pinkham for Advice, and Is Now Well.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-Before using your Vegetable Compound I was a great sufferer. I have been sick for months, was troubled with severe pain in both sides of abdomen, sore feeling in lower part of bow

els, also suffered with dizziness headache, and could not sleep. I wrote you advice.

ing my case and asking your ing me just what to do. I

followed your direc tions, and cannot praise your medicine enough for what it has done for me Many thanks to you for your advice. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com pound has cured me, and I will recommend it to my friends.—Mrs. FLORENCE R. HOFFMAN, 512 Roland St., Canton, O.

The condition described by Mrs. Hoff man will appeal to many women, yet lots of sick women struggle on with their daily tasks disregarding the urgent warnings until overtaken by

actual collapse.

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experi ence in treating female ills is unparal leled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometimes past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

makes that easier. We want our interes in things kept fresh, and that Nature does for us as nothing else can. The more our busy men see of Nature's rest ful ways the more restful they will become. The closer we keep our children to the soil, the healthier will they be physically, and the stronger will they develop mentally. The more our girls breathe in the pure air which God intended for all, but which man in the against the droopy little head. cities pollutes, the better women we shall have; the fewer worried mothers we shall see. The more our young men see of out-of-door sports the more clearly will they realize the greatness of splendid physical health. The more the tired nousewife sees of flowers and plants and trees the closer will become her interest in all things natural and simple; and as she sees the simplicity with which Nature works, unconsciously will the lesson Rainy Day Club of women, which pledges be forced upon her and enter into her its members to wear the shortened skirt own methods. We all agree that there is no teacher like Nature herself. Let be delighted with the pretty name of us all, then, get as close to her as possi "Rainy Daisies," by which these dresses ble. Whatever she teaches is whole some to the mind and uplifting to the soul and strengthening to the body. In

Young Folks.

A Jackknife, Camera, Gold Watch, or Bicycle, to every boy and girl reading the Farmer woman and the golf player put on their who will secure a club. Write

POLLY'S YEAR.

January 1st. Come, sit in my lap, and let me hear,

And never do anything careless or wrong.

December 31st.

long, And somehow I've often been dreadfully

might just as well have been one of the

FRECKLES OUT.

ANNIE HAMILTON DONNELL. "They're just pre-zactly's nice as each other 'cept that big freckle. shouldn't wonder—just likely's not Miss and more elegant toilettes which she Hath'way don't care if her apples are Merry rolled the two apples from on

hand to the other slowly, reflectively-And, in reply to the coming question, Then she snuggled them down in her lap They were beautiful great Northern

Spies. Mamma had put them in her one of them is Maltese, with white paws, "Give the nicest one to Miss Hatha-

way, dear." Merry singled out one of the apples,

"It's just as nicest-'cept the guiltily.

The other apple she tucked into her

corner especially devoted to the chil-Bennett's hard, green pear, and made living, and believes that "it is one of the best signs of the times. Nothing in the world can be not signs of the times. Nothing in the world can be not signs of the times. Nothing in the world can be not signs of the times. Nothing in the world can be not signs of the times. Nothing in the world can be not sign of the times. Nothing in the world can be not sign of the times. Nothing in the world can be not sign of the times. world can keep a man or woman so 'cept the freekle. And Merry took great Young and fresh as to be able to be in pains to turn the freckle side "back to."

was more exercise, and suburban living "Is it really for me, Merry?"

was any youth of Nature. Suburban was any. It didn't show a bit.

"Oh, what a beautiful apple?" Miss that is what we Americans all need. We Hathaway exclaimed, at Merry's elbow.

"Is it really for me, Merry?"

"Yes'm," Merry said, faintly.

She hoped Miss Hathaway wouldn't

lutely back.

Merry whirled the apple around. freckle side toward Miss Hathaway, lushing all over her little face.

"I wish I'd ranged it freckle side out wards!" she said. "I guess then I wouldn't 're felt so bad in my conscience

side 'outwards,' " she said. Kent's Hill.

It was good and timely advice that Governor-elect Roosevelt gave to the children at the Oyster Bay Christmas tree party, which he was invited to adpression of the combination paints and cover more surface per pound than the so-called "strictly pure" paints, and they last fully fifty dress. The gallant governor-elect told the boys and girls that there were two things very necessary in their lives if they would make the most of themselves that it shall be mixed only with pure and their opportunities. One was courage and the other was honesty. It would indeed be pretty nearly an ideal would indeed be pretty nearly an ideal community in which the men and women and children were all brave and honest. And of course Colonel Roosevelt referred to moral as well as physical courage, the kind that faces the common duties of every-day life without whining others. or complaining, the kind that is displayed in public as well as in private affairs, the kind that makes men who are elected to office do what their oaths of further political favors. That kind of honesty, too, that the speaker had in mind probably deals with public as well care and use that old and well-tried remedy. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syruf, for as private affairs, and that makes a man who is a member of a legislative body or five cents a bottle. of a corporation take care that the affairs of those bodies shall be conducted as squarely 'as he would be expected to manage his own business. Such advice comes with peculiar force from the lips of the next governor of the great State of New York, for it is but the second of New York, for it is but the second of the second of New York, for it is but the second of the second of New York, for it is but the second of the second of New York, for it is but the second of the sec for it is by the actice of

A Boy's Bill of Fare.

An eight-year-old lad was asked to write out what he considered a good dinner bill of fare for Thanksgiving, and

> Furst Corse. Mince Pie. Sekond Corse. Pumpkin Pie and Terkey. Third Corse. Lemon Pie, Terkey, Cranberries Fourth Corse Custard Pie, Apple Pie, Mince Pie,

Dessert.

AUGUSTA, ME., Dec. 25th, 1898. Augusta, Me., Dec. 25th, 1898.

Dear Mrs. Editor: I came from Lewiston to Augusta, Dec. 2d, 1898, to live with Mrs. Bennett on Green street. At first I was very homesick, but now I like and wouldn't go back if I could. Mr. Bennett works in Waterville, so I am going to live with Mrs. Bennett. She is going to live with Mrs. Bennett. She is teaching me to groupet lace and we play News. teaching; me to crochet lace and we play News. parcheesi every night, and she gets the game every time. We have two kittens, white nose and white ears; her name is Beauty. The other one is all Maltese; his name is Tom. They play together very cunning and make things fly. I am nine years old. I am going to achool There's always room for one more. again next spring. The weather is so freckle," she murmured. "An' freckles cold and there is so much snow that we Ne-o'clock affairs very formal; but every don't taste any. I guess I'll go and put visitor understands that she is quite as it on Miss Hath'way's desk this minute, March, and Mrs. Bennett will teach me free to drop in from either wheel or golf so's she'll find it when she comes back all she can until warm weather. I have from dinner. Then I'll have plenty of a sled and go out sliding in the middle of time to 'range it," she added, a little the day, when the sun shines to make the air warm

Dec. 27th. This is a lovely day. I went out sliding this morning, and have On Miss Hathaway's desk there was a been sliding all this afternoon. It is nice sliding in front of our house, and I In the December Ladies' Home Journal, dren's little love-offerings. Merry pushed do have very nice times with so many Edward Bok, with much satisfaction, away the flowers and little Ann Sarah girls to slide with. The boys are very kind to us. Santa Claus filled my stock-Good night, BESSIE TAYLOR.

> Little Effie (who has stroked the kit ten until she has begun to purr): "Maudie, do you hear that?" Sister Maud: "Hear what, Effie?" Effie: "Why, I do believe kitty's boiling!"

PAINT TALES-XII.

Causes of the Destruction of Paints.

In Forest City, Dec. 21, Fred C. Harvey to dom taken into account, is very important, and that is the action of the dust, sand, etc., carried by the wind. If we have two paints, one of which retains its glossy surface, while the other becomes dull and powdery, we shall find that the latter collects and retains dust while the other remains comparatively clean, and that of the two the dull surface will be worn away much more rapidly than the glossy coating. The reason for this is that the glossy surface is elastic while the dull surface is brittle; the windborne dust acts like a sand blast, and cuts away the brittle surface, while upon the elastic surface it makes no impression. Remembering that pure white lead paints always lose their gloss and become dry and powdery in a very short time, while paints containing zinc retain their gloss indefinitely, it is easy to understand one of the reasons why a combination paint based on zinc is more durable than other paints. The addi-"Miss Hath'way, I guess you better write a note home to my mother an' tell her I ate up the nicest apple," she murmured. "An' I 'ranged the freckle just a-purpose so you wouldn't see it on the other one."

tant, and that is the action of the dust, sand, etc., carried by the wind. If we have two paints, one of which retains its glossy surface, while the other becomes dull and powdery, we shail find that the action of the dust. wouldn't 're felt so bad in my conscience ween if I was selfish and ate up the nicest one."

Miss Hathaway gathered the small figure up into her lap and laid her cheek against the droopy little head.

"Maybe, dear, it would be better if we will may be not a all were honester and put our freckled tional reasons are the greater stability of zinc white itself, and its superior oil-carrying capacity; for it should never be forgotten that so long as the oil endures the paint will remain good and sound, but when the oil is gone the paint crum-

bles and washes away.

The most lasting paint is the most economical. The combination paints

taken Hood's Sarsaparilla stood the long marches in Cuba much better than the

under the gallery. Pompey was still aching with the tatigue of listening to office demand of them, regardless of the hour and a half's discourse. "Well, boss," he replied, "I t'ink yo' went by a lot o' mighty good stoppin'-places." If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,

Myra aged six came he such virtues that he has gained his pres- first day at Sunday-school with a wise

"And what is that, Myra?"
"Cinders," replied the little wiseacre, promptly.—Harper's Bazar.

Mistress. "I saw two policemen sit-ting in the kitchen with you last night, Bridget."
Bridget. "Well, ma'am yez wouldn't hov an unmarried lady be sittin' alone with only wan policeman, would yez?
The other one was a chaperon."—Tid-

A little 5-year-old of my acquaintance interviewed his mother the other day upon the subject of angels having wings, and, on being told that there was reason to believe that they were so equipped, exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, how funny they must look when asleep roosting like turkevs."

The young doctor and his friend, the drug clerk, were sitting at the club window, when a richly dressed lady passed

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Married.

She hoped Miss Hathaway wouldn't move the apple quite yet—it looked so nice, 'ranged that way, freckle side in. And Miss Hathaway left it just as Merry had "'ranged" it, and never guessed once that its other cheek was blemished.

Merry ate her apple with little slow, careful munches—to make it "spend," she said. It took quite a long time, but, somehow, it tasted queer to Merry—not half as juicy and good as she had expected. And between every bite she thought of the big brown "freckle" on Miss Hathaway's apple. She imagined she could see it peeping at her through the railing around the teacher's desk, in the paints are compounded to the property of the paints are compounded with pure linseed oil and contain a goodly percentage of zinc white, while the railing around the teacher's desk, the paint safe poorest mix. In this city, Dec. 24, Thomas R. Nickless to Miss Sadie M. Buker.

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In this city, Dec. 24, Thomas R. Nickless to Miss Sadie M. Buker.

In this city, Dec. 24, Samuel D. Rand to Miss Alfa L. Melunis, both of Roxbury.

In this city, Dec. 24, Charae In Advium, to Miss Alfa L. Melunis, both of Roxbury.

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In this city, Dec. 24, Charae In Advium, to

Brownville to Miss Thankie G. Davis of Cutler.
In Norway, Dec. 24, Arthur P. Holman to Miss Mary Ella Arlin.
In Oakland, Dec. 24, Chas C. Nichols of Foxcroft to Miss Anna E. Nye of Skowheegan; Dec. 26, Edwin A. Gordon to Mrs. Emily C. Gordon, both of Readfield.
In Orono, Dec. 20. Chas A. Tibbetts to Mrs. Agnes A. Sanborn of Stillwater.
In Fortland, Dec. 22, Adam G. Todd to Mrs. Rebecca E. Miller, both of Portland.
In Rockland, Dec. 17, Henry T. Beverage to Miss Ella A. Booker, both of Rockland.
In Saco, Dec. 23, James Elden of Salmon Falls to Miss Lizzie Chadbourne.
In South Thomaston, Dec. 20, Fred C. Dyer to Miss Rose A. Shea, both of South Thomaston.

ton.

In Thomaston, Dec. 19, Nelson Gardner to Miss Christine Anderson, both of St. George; Dec. 18, Chas. Simmons of South Thomaston. In Vinalhaven, Dec. 21, Alec Moore to Miss Mary Raymond, both of Vinalhaven. In West Cumberland, Dec. 24, Harry L Strong of Portland to Miss Annie Wyman Morrill of West Cumberland.

In West Cumberland.

In West Faris, Dec. 19, John Frank Ellingwood to Miss Lottie May Pratt, both of West Paris, address.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

It is said that the soldiers who had aken Hood's Sarsaparilla stood the long narches in Cuba much better than the thers.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

In Windham, Dec. 22, Charles Peleg Chandler of New Gloucester to Miss Elizabeth Warren Smith of Windham.

In Wiscasset, Dec. 22, Verdiel L. Munsey to Miss Minnie E. Dodge, both of Newcastle.

In Yarmouth, Dec. 22, Daniel Morrison to Miss Mamie Dunning.

Died.

In this city, Dec. 25, Mrs. Rosanna E. Cumnings, wife of S. G. Cummings, aged 71 rears.
In this city, Dec. 22, Mrs. D. W. Pettengill. widow of the late Charles Cobb, formerly of Bath, axed 89 years. In Bangor, Dec. 28, Bertram Charles Gowen, axed 26 years. In Boston, Dec. 20, Margaret Dodge, former-ly of Grafton, axed 29 years. In Belfast, Dec. 26, Mary A. Patterson, axed In Camden, Dec. 21, E. W. Russ, aged 82 years, 9 months.

In Charleston, Mass., Nov. 23, Mrs. Statira W. Foss, aged 67 years, 6 months.
In Cutler, Dec. 19, Hannah, wife of Elisha Huntley, aged 72 years, 10 months.
In Deering, Dec. 26, Willie W. Lord, son of Robert and Rose Arbuckle, aged 1 year, 6

first day at Sunday-school with a wise air.

"Well, I know one thing, mamma; I know what folks are called when they do wicked."

"Well, I know one thing, mamma; I know what folks are called when they do wicked."

"Well, I know one thing, mamma; I know what folks are called when they do wicked."

"The months. In Gardiner, Dec. 22. Mrs. Thomas McClure. In Gordan, Dec. 26, James G. Larrabee, aged 50 years.

In Hampden, Dec. 27, Eva E. Tibbetts, aged 15 years.

In Hampden, Dec. 21, Eva E. Hobetts, aged
15 years.
In Intervale, Fla., Dec. 23, Fred Sumner
Joy, of Portland, aged 25 years.
In Lee, Dec. 18, Levi Merrill, aged 78 years,
8 months.
In Lovell, Dec. 21, Asa Irish.
In Lynn, Mass., Dec. 25, Mrs. Mary A.
Blanchard, formerly of Lewiston.
In Machiasport, Dec. 23, Lucy W., wife of
George S. Phini ey, aged 45 years, 5 months.
In New York, Dec. 17, Hannah, widow of
Alpheus Shaw, a native of Belmont, aged 71
years, 4 months.
In Naples, Dec. 19, B. A. Doughty, aged 63
years, 3 months. rears, 3 months. In Lewiston, Dec. 26, Fred Kelley, aged 49 years; Dec. 27, Thomas Hanscom, aged 63

years, 3 months.

In Lewiston, Dec. 26, Fred Kelley, aged 49 years: Dec. 27, Thomas Hansoom, aged 63 years: In Lisbon, Dec. 25, Frank Blethen.

In New Orleans, Dec. 27, Capt. Charles F. Hardie, formerly of Topsham, aged 54 years. In Portland, Dec. 26, Joans, a Y., widow of George W. Davis, aged 85 years; Dec. 27, Moses P. Davis, aged 85 years; Dec. 27, John Downey, aged 34 years; Dec. 27, at Maine General Hospital, Cora E. Moulton, aged 39 years, 9 months; Dec. 25, Sarah Hopkinson, wife of the late Jessie Redlon, aged 80 years, 7 months; Dec. 25, Mrs. Blizabeth C. Ennis; Dec. 26, Mrs. Blizabeth C. Ennis; Dec. 26, Mrs. Mary Flaherty; Dec. 23, John J. Mullaney, aged 24 years; Dec. 26, Peter W. Fennald, aged 19 years, Dec. 25, Mrs. Sarah B. Redlon, aged 80 years.

In South Paris, Dec. 21, William J. Phillips, aged 24 years.

In South Paris, Dec. 21, Thomas Jefferson Whitehead, aged 82 years; Dec. 26, Calvin 8, Russell, aged about 60 years; Dec. 26, Son of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Abbott, aged 78 years; In Rocks, 9 months.

In Toxus, Dec. 22, John Kay, aged 78 years; In Cars, 9 months.

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In Toxus, Dec. 22, John Kay, aged 78 years; In Cars, 9 months.

In Toxus, Dec. 22, John Kay, aged 78 years; In Cars, 9 months.

Tommy (whose questions have been legion)—"Pa, where did Adam get the names for all the animals?" Father (absently)—"From the dictionary, of course."

Browne—"I'd join the church if it wasn't so full of hypocrites."

Towne—"That needn't deter you.

There's always room for one more.

Little Jennie did not want to go to

Mrs. Church—"I hardly ever see Tom Backslide at church any more—he must about heaven and the beautiful golden be falling from grace."

Mr. Church—"Well, he won't land with much of a thump."—Puck.

streets?" "No, I dess not," replied the little miss, "I fink I'd razzer wait till I get there an' be s'prised."

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night and day, whether you sleep or are People are apt to believe that kidney disease is a rather rare disease, but recent discoveries have proven that it is a

more common trouble And the proof of this is that most diseases, perhaps 85 per cent., are caused in the beginning by disorders of the kid-

neys.

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ease-breeding germs. The treatment of some diseases may be delayed without danger, not so with

kidney disease. When your kidneys are not doing their work it will be manifested by pain or dull ache in the back, rheumatic pains, sciatica, sediment in the urine, scanty supply, scalding irritation in passing it obliged to go often during the day and to get up during the night, uric acid, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability, sallow, unhealthy complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, loss of energy and ambition.

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remarkably successful that our readers are advised to write for a free sample bottle and to kindly mention the Maine The best proof of this is a trial, and Farmer when sending their addresses to nothing could be fairer than the offer to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. send a sample bottle of this great rem- If you are already convinced that

bottles at the drug stores.

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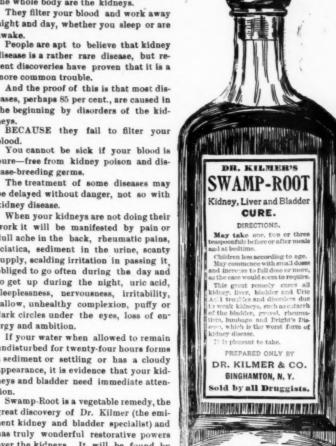
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family troubles. Only two can play at one time. CUT THIS OUT.

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AUGUSTA, MAINE.

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, Director. IAMES S. SANBORN, Director. GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Director

JOSEPH H. MANLEY, President GEORGE M. TWITCHELL, Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, JAN. 5, 1899.

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THE LAW OF THE STATE OF MAINE FOUND IN CHAPTER IV. REVISED STATUTES OF 1883, AND AMENDMENTS THERETO, IN FORCE PRIOR TO THE DATE OF THE PAS. SAGE OF THE SO-CALLED AUS-TRALIAN BALLOT LAW, AND, TO SECURE PRIVACY AND PROTEC TION OF THE VOTER, SUCH PORTION OF SECTION 22 OF THE AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW AS RE LATES TO THE GUARD RAIL, LOCA TION OF BALLOT BOX, AND NUM-BER OF PERSONS TO BE ALLOWED

Give the message of Governor Powers a careful reading. His position will, in the main, please the conservative element in the State and his declaration in behalf of economy satisfy the great majority of tax payers.

INSIDE SAID INCLOSED SPACE.

The Farm Furrows man of the Wis consin Farmer says: "Tonic for that 'tired feeling:' Don't buy medicine, but take equal parts of 'keep your eyes open and think;' mix with twice the quantity of 'hustle,' and take unlimited doses."

tiently for the annual message of Gov. Powers, and he has now spoken and with no uncertain sound. If he holds with unflinching hand to the policy indicated he will receive the approval of the great conservative class of the State.

Mr. O. W. Rollins, one of the veterar farmers of Penobscot county, now 77 dollars for the purpose of investigating, years old, in sending in his fifty-seco subscription for the Maine Farmer, testifles to his appreciation of its columns-He says, "I have always been a farmer. and to-day am taking care of my stock, horses, 45 sheep, and some young stock."

ballot law continues, and it is certain to been in most directions, not only finds

as though if the law is not repealed alto- plus products of the farm, but it follow ether it will be amended in several imwould indicate that the plain, common, every-day people, the farmers and sea farers, represented by the country news affairs, after all. The tail, represented the dog .- Belfast Journal.

That we are on the eve of wonderful air is pregnant with the marvelous achievements of man. Just now a new motive power is being introduced to New York street railways.

Twenty compressed air cars are near will be similar to the big cars on the electric lines. The 1000-horse power ompressor which will store the cars stands 60 feet high, and will have power ough to propel 50 cars.

But this new force is not to be con ined to street cars, for the New York High Bridge, and a specially constructed comotive is already awaiting the power fifth street and Yonkers on the Putnam

Experiments have been made for sev eral years with a new application of compressed air, bringing results in practical fields, the promoters contend, as certain as electricity and much safer, more economical and more easily controlled than the mysterious fluid, steam or cable. These tests, they say, have shown beyond the shadow of doubt that a locomotive stored with the air can draw a regulation train of cars from Jersey City to Philadelphia at an even speed f 70 miles an hour, without the recharging of the air chambers.

THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL

Not for years have the people of Maine ratched the coming of the inaugural adgreater interest than the past few months. The conservative policy of Gov. Powers during his first term, his bold position call the legislature together for a special public declarations of the necessity for country, but not through increased aplose economy, have all contributed to propriations and heavier taxes. create the deep feeling of interest, not in what he would suggest, but declare, to be the policy of the next two years. The Farmer is pleased to be able to present the document in full at this time, and heartily commend its sound conserva-

A careful reading of the message wil satisfy that Gov. Powers has his hand firmly on the helm, and proposes to guard closely the financial interests of the State. His position on taxation will please that portion now bearing heavy burdens, and every man seeking justice and equity, and the strict economy urged may well be observed. The fact that the amount paid out for 1898 exceeded the receipts, except loans, \$198,776.85, furnishes the text for setting forth good business propositions.

It will be an unpleasant surprise many to be informed that the State tax Two blades, strongly made. Size in Maine is higher than in nearly every other State in the Union, and empha sizes the importance of materially re ducing the gross totals of the appropria tions. Surely the people of Maine will not look with favor upon any loan to meet increased expenditures. This is a good year for retrenchment and Gov. Powers has declared himself in favor of

greater economy. The review of the military affairs constitutes the major portion of the address and will be found full of interest. The in 1899 by the fact that our factories, decided position in favor of a single regiment for the National Guards, will meet ment for the National Guards, will meet few who lose thereby the chance to wear

shoulder straps on dress parade. The necessity for increased accommo dations for the insane is urged in a manner certainly satisfactory to friends of the new hospital at Bangor. That por- rails from this country amounted to a tion relating to grants of money for a term of years to institutions of any kind may well receive attention for its soundness cannot be called in question. We are pleased to note that Gov. Powers emphasizes his former declarations in support of a State auditor.

The message will rank well with other State documents and if its suggestions become the fixed policy of the law makers the record will be one to which they can point with pride.

A NEW STATE COMMISSION

The Maine Farmer says there is to be borne in mind, in comparing roads in Maine with those of New Jersey or Missouri, the different climatic conditions that exist in the three States There are also a great many other condi-tions to be considered in connection with the matter of good roads and one way to accomplish their considerations is for the legislature to take some action. The State of Massachusetts as a rule does things very wisely and when it led off with a State. with a State movement for better roads. it knew what it was about. Of course Maine with her more limited resources cannot expect to go nearly so far nor so fast as Massachusetts has gone in the novement, but that is no rea people should sit back and say that it is ase to try to do anything. As The The people of Maine have waited paintly for the annual message of Gov.

Owers, and he has now spoken and with its influence with its large and important constituency to aid the good roads move-ment. We shall be disappointed if the Farmer is not found doing this work.— Vaterville Mail.

Maine has taken action. The last legislature appropriated one thousand and instructing the people upon the subject of good roads but no one has ever in the stock trade at present. Farmers and moral training, they plead the higher heard of the matter since. The Farmer all added a few more heads to their herd is not opposed to appropriations for in the fall and will feed more than usual consideration wins, the children turning specific purposes whenever it can see this winter. If ever there was a time their backs upon the school room and sists of 10 cows in milk, three any adequate return to the State. The when it would pay to feed cattle it must class for whom it essays to speak are be now. With beef at a fair price and causes lie mainly with the parents and feeling keenly the burdens of taxation. hay so extremely cheap there is surely a the mill authorities and they are entirely "The agitation over the Australian The present harvest, abundant as it has prefit for the farmer who feeds well this natural and legitimate.

come up in the legislature, and it looks the market demand sluggish for the surtwo exceptionally hard years and the ortant particulars." So says an Augusta farmers of Maine have not had time to dispatch to the Boston Herald. This recover, Municipal expenses have been steadily increasing and there is a decided feeling of unrest against further additions to State departments and appropapers, will have a voice in their State priations. Certain appropriations are absolutely necessary and others inevits by a few daily newspapers, will not wag ble, all within the range of present departments.

A State highway commission will en pend ten thousand dollars annually in changes there can be no question. The salaries and expenses investigating the ployment at fair wages has been contincondition of our highways, and the men they must consult are those now most interested in each individual town or district. To attempt any thorough, consecutive work will require a State approing completion for these lines, and they priation of at least one hundred thousand dollars annually and this would provide for the building of but twenty miles if the Massachusetts plan of paying one-half is followed. It is true as the Mail says there is no class to be more directly benefited by improved highways than the farmers, but the improvements Central road is building a power plant at to be of greatest value must be on the tributaries and not the main thoroughfares. Many a town in Maine has more to run between One Hundred and Fifty- than one hundred and twenty miles of to the main traveled highways which number of weeks in operation, 47.2; aver uffer most to-day.

have been maintained. Since that time no department has exceeded its appropriations, but so liberal was the last paid, \$2,596,131." legislature in voting money that a large temporary loan has been rendered necessary and a further increase of the State tax seems inevitable. An important question demanding consideration at the present time is the care and comfort of the unfortunate insane. The time has ome when steps must be taken to increase our halls for protection of this class, either at Augusta or Bangor. The sum demanded will be large, probably dress of its honored governor with \$250,000. To provide for this and other ecessary expenditures and not materially increase the State tax will puzzle the skill of the law makers. If the Mail at the opening of the war, when, in the can show where a reduction can be made face of a demand, the full force of which in the expenses of present departments annot be comprehended, he refused to and appropriations, it can then urge with confidence a generous sum for the ession, his patriotism in advancing the highways. The Farmer is with the Mail bounty to the soldiers, trusting to the in every effort looking to the bettering egislature to reimburse him, and his of the conditions in Maine, in town or

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

It is not too late for the Maine Farme to extend to its sixty thousand weekly readers its earnest wish that the new year just opening may prove in every sense happy and prosperous. The signs of the times are auspicious. On every hand one reads the story of brightening conditions. Maine was the last to feel the depression, and naturally will be the last to realize the incoming tide of pros-perity. It has swept over the West and better conditions everywhere prevail, and as one portion of the country cannot be blessed without all receiving benefit, so the certainty of better days may well be cherished. The Boston Herald well

"The new year will open with brilliant promises for business prosperity. We always seem on the verge of prosperity, out promises, as a rule, are as elusive and deceptive as they are easy to make But at the present time, the prospects before us are not merely the result of hopefulness and cheerful optimism. We have done, and are doing, things; business has not only revived from the dullness which marked its course two years ago, but it is in full swing, and on a disposition to substitute oxen in the every side records are being broken as to the volume of transaction

During the months of November and December, the bank clearings have been

instances, notably in the steel and iron the approval of all, save, perhaps, the trade, orders have been turned away for weeks past, and these orders have, as a general thing, come from abroad. A western steel company in the first week in December, declined a Russian order for steel rails greater in value and in weight than the whole export of steel decade ago. The price was satisfactory. but the capacity of the works was al-ready exhausted by orders on hand, and o more could be booked.

U. S. Senator Gorman is of the oninion that: "The rapidity with which change occur in our country, both in conditions and in public thought, seems to make any forecast of events for 1899 hazard-

But all the indications of the present appear to warrant the belief that during ne coming year the people of this country a greater activity in all the within the Union and in reased trade with other nations. The onsolidation of business enterprises in-

o mammoth combinations will continu The people always conservative, emand additional facilities for trade ommerce, but will check any effort to anduly increase the standing army in

time of peace."

Hon. Nelson Dingley in his letter to the Sunday Herald, says: "The last year of the 19th century (1899) gives promise of better times and a larger degree of the American people. As happiness for the American people. As we look back over the century and note our marvellous progress, industrially and socially, we renew our faith in our fu-

we are on the threshold of a new era, results of a victorious war. What this new era will bring forth nobody car foretell, but as we round out the 19th century and look with satisfaction upon the past we await the coming of the 20th century with renewed hope and courage. The year 1899, with its new and perplexing problem, will again demonstrat

to the world the power and possibilities of this great republic."
Thus from every quarter comes the positive assurance of brighter days for which every one will wish to prepare, by contributing all that is possible to the

A correspondent at Fairfield Cen writes: But very little is being done REPORT OF LABOR COMMISSIONER.

One of the State reports, full of inte ting and valuable material, is that sent out by Commissioner Matthews of the abor department. The compilation is be governed. omplete, and while the figures are someimes a duplicate from other departnents, the whole is brought within one compact volume. In reviewing the year,

"The conditions of labor have, during the past year, been generally encouraging. In most lines of industry, em uous and abundant, and the relation between employers and employed amica ble and undisturbed. The principal ex ception to this general rule has been in the cotton mills where, in several cases extensive strikes occurred in the early part of the year, involving several thousand workmen and lasting for several weeks. These strikes were the result of reductions in wages made necessary, as was claimed by mill owners, by the small margin of profits in the manufacture of cotton goods. Estimates based on investigation and reliable information, place the losses in wages to the employés at about \$200,000. The report from 10 of the 16 cotton mills is as follows: Caphighway and while the whole needs to ital, \$12,558,500; cost of material used be improved, it is those roads leading in \$3,905,748; value of product, \$7,455,394; age number of hands employed, 9,583 Two years ago the State tax was of which 3,933 are men, 5,025 women raised, restoring it where it surely should and 625 children; the average weekly wages, men, \$7.45; women, \$5.55; children under 16 years, \$2.74; total wages

What will be of special interest to the Farmer readers are the returns from our live stock interests compiled from the United States census and State Assessors

"In 1820, there were 17,846 horses three years old and upward in the State 48,224 oxen, four years old and upward 95.091 cows and steers three years old and upward, 66,639 swine six months old and upward.

In 1820 there were 17,849 horses, to population of 298,269. Approximately the number of horses to each 100 of population was six; of oxen, 16; of cows and three-year-old steers, 32, and of

swine, 22. In 1840, when the population had inpreased to 501,793, there were 59,208 orses, 327,255 neat cattle, 649,261 sheep, and 117,386 swine. In 1840, Kennebe contained the largest number of horses, while York possessed the largest of cattle, sheep and swine. It is somewhat remarkable that the number of sheep and swine in the State at that time was far in excess of what they have attained since and that the number of cattle had nearly reached its highest point. It is noted that there was an abundance of forage for stock at that time and the inhabitants were largely dependent upon their products. There was no Chicago fresh beef in those days nor meat and fish carts

run through the country. In 1898, there were 132,592 horse 3,466 colts, three years old, 3,500 colts, two years old, and 2,469 yearling colts 238,319 sheep and 37,915 swine.

While there has been but a slight de crease in the number of horses for several years, colts have fallen off regularly from 29,716 in 1893 to 9,435 in 1898. A dim inution of 20,081 in five years. A like decrease for two years would cut off en tirely our home supply of horses. Have our people decided that it is cheaper to import horses than to raise them? It would seem that the supply of horses must be kept up at some rate, as there is

In sheep, there was a decrease of 228, 307 head from 1879, or nearly one-half. In neat cattle, the enumeration fo larger than ever before, larger even than in 1892, when we had an era of prosperity, which was interrupted by the panic of 1893.

In neat cattle, the enumeration for 1898 shows: Cows, 137,444; oxen, 8,898; three years old, 26,642; two years old, 40,621; vearlings, 42,254. Although Although 40,621; yearlings, 42,254.

and compares these with the present small showing. It is a notable fact that the increase in horses and the fall off in oxen have so balanced each other that at Ornithologists of Maine held their annual meeting in Waterville, Friday. The increase in horses and the number of the United ornithologists of Maine held their annual meeting in Waterville, Friday. The increase in horses and the fall off in sociated under the title of the United ornithologists of Maine held their annual meeting in Waterville, Friday. The increase in horses and the fall off in sociated under the title of the United ornithologists of Maine held their annual meeting in Waterville, Friday. The increase in horses and the fall off in sociated under the title of the United ornithologists of Maine held their annual meeting in Waterville, Friday. The increase in horses and the fall off in sociated under the title of the United ornithologists of Maine held their annual meeting in Waterville, Friday. The increase in horses and the fall off in sociated under the title of the United ornithologists of Maine held their annual meeting in Waterville, Friday. The increase in horses and the fall off in birds and bird life, as the building. No one seriously burt by either accident.—Simeon Coffin has housed a thousand tons of twelve inch increase in horses and the fall off in birds and bird life, as the building. No one seriously burt by either accident.—Simeon Coffin has housed a thousand tons of twelve inch increase in horses and the fall off in birds and bird life, as the building. No one seriously burt by either accident.—Simeon Coffin has housed a thousand tons of twelve inch increase in horses and the fall off in birds and bird life, as the building. and compares these with the present than 21 nor more than 22 per 100 inhabi-

tants. The totals of work animals increase up to 1860, reaching 140,429 at that date; for the next 30 years the number was somewhat less, but generally ranging from about 130,000 to 135,000, dropping to 122,192 in 1879, but the number in 1890 had gone above 140,000, and with small fluctuations has since remained above that figure, the loss in oxen being generally offset by the gain in horses.

Factory Inspector Atwood calls public

ttention to a subject of grave importance to the State, that of child labor. He says that a significant fact strongly developed during the past year, as shown by statistics accompanying this report, is the marked increase of child labor in the cotton mills. The prolonged strikes. early in the year, are responsible, no doubt, for this in part. Many adult operatives, tired of waiting for the strike to end, went elsewhere, leaving places into which we have been ushered by the that somebody must fill when work was resumed. In very many cases the children of resident operatives filled the vacancies thus occasioned, succeeding both dult male and female help. Added to this is the strong tendency toward the displacement of male help by female dult and child help in cotton mills, as

> suits. Mr. Atwood says that in our large manufacturing centers operatives are parents of large families of children With large families and small incomes they see their opportunities, and while admitting the importance of schooling law of self preservation, and the money answering the call of the mill bell. The

The State, too, pleads the law of

well as in nearly all other industrial pur-

preservation, the higher, divine right of all children to grow to maturity intelligently and morally trained men and women, not ignorant and bestial monstrosities: fitted to govern, not merely to

The inspector, in timely words, point out the dereliction of the State in the education of children, and quotes from the law for compulsory education which provides for truant officers who shall, under a penalty, enforce the law. Look in the streets and byways of our manu acturing cities any day in the week. From reliable data it appears that there are 60,000 children of school age in Maine who did not attend school last year, and at least 20,000 of these must be between the ages of five and seventeen. How many of these will later on become paupers, tramps or criminals?

The stereotyped clamor against allo ing children under age to work in the mills has been faithfully met so far as the law bids him go, says the inspector. But what will it profit if these children are turned out of the mills to waste their time in byways and back alleys? He appeals to the educational authorities and all good citizens to join in a move ment to send all children honestly under the age limit to school 30 weeks in the

City News.

-It is always a pleasure to note the promotion of Augusta boys. The latest is Mr. Justin O. Wellman, who goes to Bangor High school as instructor in

-Mr. George W. Merrill, the retiring oreman of the composing room of the Maine Farmer, carries with him from the office a beautiful gold watch and chain, the gift of his associates and employers

-Of all the improvements for the year the work on the sewers will be of greatest benefit to the city. In this direction more has been accomplished than for several years, and for this there should be no complaining by the taxpayers.

-The jail inspectors hold Sheriff Mc Fadden up as a model. They say he is a very efficient jailer, that the food is good and sufficient, and though the prisoners are not worked they are kept closely confined, and that he is a good disciplinarian. They also remark upon the neatness of the place. Those who know the man expected just this to be his record.

County News.

for building the Maine Central station at Brunswick goes to M. C. Foster and Son the Waterville contractors. The build the Waterville contractors. The building will probably not be completed before June. There were 15 bids. -C. H. Cooke of New York, chief

ngineer of the Kennebec Construction

co., which has in hand the building of e Waterville and Wiscasset railroad, is Waterville to set in motion active erations in the road's construction. —Mr. Fred York, Waterville, in attempting to lift a loaded gun from a barrel, Saturday, had his head blown to pieces. In some way the hammer caught and the entire charge entered his

temple. He was only 22 years old, and leaves a wife and two children. -Henry Lynn, a prominent citizen of Hallowell, died suddenly of heart failure on Water street, Friday forenoon. He was about to enter a store and had just stepped into the doorway when he fell forward dead. Mr. Lynn was born J. Murray Kay of Brookline, Mass. in Hallowell sixty-five years ago and was a marine engineer, having had the mechanical oversight of many large

steamers sailing in Southern waters. During the war he ran an army transort on the Mississippi river. The war on the Togus venders of intoxicating liquors continues with unatter abated vigor. By the venders in intoxiciants no special kind of intoxicant is lisaid. A free delivery of mail matter abated vigor. By the venders in intoxicant no special kind of intoxicant is lisaid R. Morrill has been appointed meant, though the officers find that the

United States government.

—The men and women of Maine who are interested in birds and bird life, asits foundation and staving a big hole in United States government. sessions were held at the Coburn Classical institute. Among the papers read were the following: "Birds and Botanists" by Prof. A. L. Lane, professor of natural sciences, Coburn Classical institute; "The Gulls of Sagadahoc County," by Capt. H. L. Spinney of Seguin; "A Wood Duck in Confinement" victed last week of breaking and enterprise of the Misses Haskell of by J. C. Mead, North Bridgton; "Bird Nesting with a Camera", by O. W. Nesting with a C Knight of Bangor.

-A way for Waterville to get out of its city hall scrape has been pointed out by one of the judges of the supreme court to the Hon. S. S. Brown. The valuation of Waterville made by the city assessors is considerably less than that made by the State assessors. The judge made by the State assessors. The judge suggests that the city raise the valuation to correspond to that of the State assessors, which will increase it enough to enable the city to borrow considerable money without exceeding the five per cent limit. Then an increase of taxation can be avoided by lowering the tax rate to correspond to the increase of valuation.

-Mr. Henry Hunt Bushby of North —Mr. Henry Hunt Bushby of North
Vassalboro, died at the home of his
brother-in-law, Charles Axton at North
Vassalboro, Friday morning at about 10
o'clock. This was the party assaulted
by six men in or near a barber shop.
Following the news of the death of Mr.
Bushby, warrants were issued for the
arrest of John A. Merrill, Homer E.
Hartshorn, Wilbur F. Lewis, T. M. Williams. Charles A. Goodson and Bert liams, Charles A. Goodson and Bert Priest, all of Vassalboro, on the charge of murder. The warrant was issued by Judge Shaw of the municipal court of who was held for manslaughter.

Would-be-reformers, looking for real vils to eradicate, can find food for serious contemplation in the closing porion of our review of Commissione Matthews' report, touching the question of child labor. Here is a problem to be olved which bears directly on the future

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ilis, Billousness, Indigestion, Headache. Easy to take, easy to operate. 250.

State News.

Mr. F. W. Weeks of 21 Grove street Bath, was instantly killed, Saturday morning, by being struck by a train near the central station of the Boston & Maine ailroad in Lynn.

The worsted department of the Sa The worsted department of the San-ford mills is running its full capacity day and night to keep up with orders. It is the busiest time in the company's history. The plush mill has lately been at work on extensive orders for the quipment of Japanese street cars with upholstery. The car plush for the Mikado's private train was manufactured

LEEDS. The farmers in Leeds are surrying in their ice. The cut of last week is of a very fine quality, abo twelve inches thick.—B. C. Thomas h ought a tract of timber of A. J. Lan which he is having hauled to K. E wain's to be made into box boards. has also purchased pine of H. W. Lin-coln which he will haul to Willard Bros., Keen's Mills, to be sawed into plank. The roads in town have been very good condition thus far this winter by the road commissione

Henry J. Seavey, the defaulting town collector of Corinna, has been busy for the past week trying to raise money to satisfy his bondsmen who have serve notice that a criminal action for fraud will be brought against him. Seavey has already raised a part of the money still due the town. A house valued at \$500 has come into his possession. He had about \$200 worth of farm stock, and is trying to raise the remaining amount from subscriptions, by friends. It will be decided in a short time whether not criminal action will be

Sr. Albans. The farm buildings of Albert Leavitt at Lyford's Corner were destroyed by fire Wednesday morning; all of his hav, six hundred bushels potatoes, his farming tools, swine and most of his household goods. This loss falls heavily on Mr. Leavitt at this time of year as there was only a small insur-ance.—A number of people in town are sick with the grip.—Mrs. Abby Elliott is in very poor health.—George Merrill is getting out lumber for a new barn.— Splendid sleighing at the present time enables the people to get up their wood and haul lumber to the mill.—The Palmyra Grange presented their Worthy Master, C. R. McCrillis, with a beautifu oak chair upholstered in leather and a fine parlor lamp. It shows the high es teem he is held in by that order. The presents were presented b by. Brother McCrillis

grange in a very feeling manner.

The many friends of Mrs. Henry

Prentiss, Bangor, will regret to hear of her death which occurred at her home at Elmbank on Friday night after an illner of two weeks. Madam Prentiss was or of Bangor's most prominent women and was foremost in all charitable and other good works. She was for years a valued member of the Woman's Crusade and was a leader in all movements of that organization. She was a member Queen City Grange and her last publi appearance was at the State meetin held last week. It was a pleasure a ways to meet this charming lady of only in years, and on the occasion of the reception to the State Grange she was he recipient of good wishes from a he of friends far and near. Madam Pretiss was Abigail Adams Rawson of Paris and was a sister of the late Jas. F. Raw son, Esq. She resided in that town un til after her marriage to Henry E. Pren tiss in 1835. After a few years' residence there, Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss moved to Orono, where they lived for a few years going from there to Old Town. From Old Town, they came to Bango where they afterwards lived. Mrs. Pren-tiss was the mother of five children, one of whom, John, the oldest son, died when a young man. The others are Mrs Geo. F. Godfrey, Harry M. Prentiss and Samuel R. Prentiss of Bangor, and Mrs

J. Murray Kay of Brookline, Mass.

Brunswick. Nine inches of snow fell Saturday night, affording good sleighing.—There have been only two cases of La Grippe here.—A horse belonging to Jos. Fortier's double team became frightened by the cars near the rairoad bridge and fell over a perpendicular ledge twelve feet high striking on the ice in the river. The only damage was a broken harness.—J. H. Linscott has been appointed postmaster at Orr's there has been some decrease in all classes since 1889, the most marked is in oxen. In that year there were 33,444 head. The increase in young cattle since 1895 has been 24,087."

Commissioner Matthews notes that in 1850 there were 83,893 oxen in the State, and compares these with the present United States without a license from the license from the lower of the rails at hour later an electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rails at hour later and electric car left the rail ing the house of the Misses Haskell of Topsham, and stealing money and a gold watch. He had finished a two years entence only a few a similar offense.—Thermometer 20° low zero Monday morning.

PERSONAL.

-Hon. Nelson Dingley is reported dan gerously sick with pneumonia, at Washngton. His host of friends in Maine will hope for a speedy recovery.

-Daniel C. Prescott, who was ap pointed general freight agent of the Maine Central Railroad some year and a half ago, died in Portland, Sunday, aged 45 years, 7 months. -The retirement of Mr. W. J. Lander

from the Gardiner Reporter Journal will take from the Maine journalistic field one who will be greatly missed by the fraternity in Maine. Twenty-one years' active service has brought a wide acquaintance, and it is hoped that the busy pencil will not long be idle. Colonel Brigham, the Assistant Secre

tary of the Department of Agriculture says that if it had not been for the war's Waterville on complaint of Charles calling attention especially to other de-Axton, Bushby's brother-in law. At the hearing, all were discharged save Merrill, partment of Agriculture would have ated the greatest attention through-the country. Colonel Brigham says out the country. Colonel Brigham says that the work of the Department has been and is now faithfully and energet-ically looking to the real interests of the farmers of all sections of the country.

THERE IS A CLASS OF PEOPLE

True Greatness In Medicine

Is proved by the health of the people who have taken it. More people have been made well, more cases of disease and sickness have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by any other medicine in the world. The peculiar combination, proportion and process in its preparation make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and unequalled by any other.

Blood Will Tell

Is a true expression where health is concerned.

Good Blood means good bealth. Poor Blood means disease. Purify your Blood and keep well. "L.F." Atwood's Bitters make good blood.

Ash for "L. F.," and see the Red Letters before it is wrapped up. 35 cents. Avoid imitations. . . .

NOTICE.

EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Tres Augusta, Jan 3, 1899.

Jerseys the list, by Com Write for price. Hood FARM, Low

Notice to Farmers. Why use costly fertilizers? Why not bu

MADDOCKS PACKING CO., Boothbay Harbor, Me.

SPE- For La Grippe or Influenza—cure and pre-cive, is prepared by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE, Apothecary, opp. P. O., Augusta

Classified Ads.

N. B.

FOR SALE—Six Collie whelped October 1st, by side Blucher, he by O Blucher, out of Miss Do Doctor David, by Champero, For particulars write J., Westbrook, Me.

, Westbrook, Me. 419
BRONZE TURKEYS for sale, rais on hills of Vermont. Remember these are the turkeys that ha given such universal satisfaction by years. J. F. Hemenway, Chelst. GOOD FOR 10 CENTS, Wanted-ag SQUARE SWELL TOP SYRUP CANS.

D Buckets, soldered inside and out. pion Evaporators. All kinds of fixtures cialty. E. E. HARDY, East Wilton, Me.

BARGAINS in Brahmas-Cockerels, and trios. Erskine, Halldale, Me.

WRITE TO J. H. FULLER, Augusta, for prices for choice Pekin Du White Wyandottes and Barred Plymo BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE-Choice hardy stock. E. TARR, Ma-pleton, Me, FOR SALE—Ten A. J. C. C. cows and ers. some fine St. Lamberts. Prices quality considered, in order to reduce st address W. W. DAVIS, Mgr., "Mackw Farm," East Deering, Me. A STROLOGY-Send date of birth, full address and 10 cents for near future prospects and answer to one question. N. MAYE.

J. W. LOWELL, Gardiner, Me, breed Brown Leghorns. A fine lot of cockerel sale. Try one. Price \$1.00 to \$2.00 each 1322 COLLIE PUPS, Chester Swine, Boars for service, leading varieties Fowls, Ducks and Pigeons, also Mammoth Artichokes, Circulars, PaiNE, South Randolph, Vt. PRIME Egg case illustrated circular and price list free. Agent Wanted. E. A. PRIME, Ayer Junction, Mass. FOR SALE—Choice B. P. Rock, White Wandotte and R. C. B. Leghorn cockerols. Write early, Prices low. G. M. Twitchelle, Augusta, Me.

PORK BARRELS at F. L. Webber's, Augusta

A Gem. The illustrated calendar sent out by the Youth's Companion, Boston, is by far the finest coming to our table. It is a gem, and fortunate are those who secure a copy. The publishers seem to be never satisfied unless adding to the interest of their weekly publication of sending out some genuine work of art.

-The new Turner Creamery starts out with a good record for its first month's work. Business management tells its own story wherever applied. This cream-Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-0, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 'A as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 21 cts. and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Aak for GRAIN-0.

GOV. POWERS' ADDRESS.

ntlemen of the Senate and House o sertatives: kchange congratulations on the id of this new year, as we ap the termination of the century threshold of this new year, as we approach the termination of the century with convincing eveldence on every han hat our state is moving forward on highway of present and future progress, prosperity and industrial develop-

ment.
The clouds of war which for a time arkened the skies during the past yea have rolled away, and we are fortunately relieved from all future or further anxiety on this account.

on this account.

Is legislature will mark the con
on of the grandest century the ion of the grandest century the for the present, hope and inspira on for the future. It is our first duty to rightly value the

nose people have called and chosen you look late for them. This will enable u blook people of them. This will enable up of discover and open paths to new enerprises and beneficial industries. The state seasons have brought us abundant arvests. Our mills and factories are y generally in active operation. Later y generally in active operation. Later y enders are the disagreement of the control of t rsonal security. Peace has one eturned to rule and bless our stat ation. We have every reason to with implicit confidence, the enter in our state before long of nore and some new industries of to our people. And it is my are may and will have a far effect upon that future prog

been remarkably free from We have been remarkably free from contagious diseases, except the typhois fever contracted by our soldiers in the Chickamauga camp. We are undoubtedly largely indebted for this immunity to the regulations and care of our state board of health, and especially to literically and effectively devotes his whole time to sanitation, and to a thorough understanding of the best known methods for control and preventing all diseases and epidemics. all diseases and epidemics. On Saturday evening, Nov. 26, 1898, on

e severest and most destructive or blizzards of which we have an ount, accompanied by blinding snow ted our New England coast, I sed an unprecedented loss of life and

visited our New England collst, it caused an unprecedented loss of life and property, wrecking many vessels an some steamers that were caught in it path, and it brought sorrow, misfortun and death to a large number of familie and homes. No calamity of this kind, sterrible and distressing, has, I think ever visited our shores before.

Among those who perished on the ill fated steamer Portland was the Hon. E Dudley Freeman of Yarmouth, membe and president of the executive council a gentleman of splendid and rare attain ments, genial, upright, faithful and conscientious in the performance of every public and private duty. His sudded death, in the prime of manhood and if the midst of his honorable career answerly labors, was a severe blow to his grief-stricken family, and an almost reparable loss to the state.

It is the imperative constitutional duty t is the imperative constitutional duty

It is the imperative constitutional duty of the governor "from time to time to time the governor "from time to time to time the governor "from time to time to the consideration such measures are may judge expedient." In this my indeavor to comply with that require nent, and to perform that duty, I desire to the may important measures which the many important measures which will come before you to be wisely an impartially considered and determined. The always important and vital quessions of taxation and revenue upon the hand, and of expenditures or appropriations upon the other, are very large y within your province, and demand obtained and careful judgment at your unblased and careful judgment at you hands. The last legislature increased the rate of direct taxation for state purposes to two and three-fourths mills or dollar. This increase of rate and the largely raised valuations which the state desessors have, in the exercise of their Judgment, placed upon property, have caused the state tax to be somewhat

enerous in amount, and perhaps burdenme to certain towns and cities. I am confident that it will not be wise to add to it, and also, that by the exerto add to it, and also, that by the exercise of strict conomy—not parsimony—you will find that it is not necessary to do so; for I earnestly believe, and would impress upon you, the truth that the same principles of economy, discrimination and care should be applied to all state expenditures that the prudent business man would use in conducting his own affairs.

I find also, from an examination of

find also, from an examination methods and processes of taxation ther states that here are only three our, at most, in the Union where the rate is as large as in Maine, while everal states there is no direct taxation all. If, however, you should find that am not correct, and that some more evenue is absolutely needed than can be alized under existing laws, I think it is be both just and advisable to seek ther sources from which to raise it ther than increase the rate of direct

And in this connection I will repeat

And in this connection I will repeat substantially what I said in my address to the last legislature, that all legislation exempting property from taxation is generally unwise, and has a tendency to work favoritism and injustice. To exempt, and therefore fall to tax, is simply to add so much more to that which is included in the list, and very often this included in the list, and very often this additional burden is placed upon property and persons that can ill afford to bear it. Hence, I always contend, and I do most carnestly insist, that both right o most earnestly insist, that both right ce demand that all citizens and erty of the state of every kind scription should bear their and ole share of the public burthat any person that is not do his part and desires that Maine shall in any sense, or to any class be a "tax-dodgers' paradise," and threatoe a "tax-dodgers' paradise," and threatens to emigrate in case he cannot shift his just taxes upon his neighbor is not a very desirable citizen, and certainly it is not worth while to bribe him to remain. Therefore, any legislation which may have a tendency to more effectually produce a greater equalization of public burdens, or to do away with or repeal any direct exemption, or indirect ones, where the assessments are returned by the state treasurer, will be cheerfully approved by me, and I have no doubt it will be welcomed by the most of your constituents.

onstituents.

To enable you to legislate more under-tandingly, and to better determine what hancial aid you can and will grant to rancial sobjects and institutions, and what you must refuse in whole or in part, it is essential that you fully compreis essential that you fully compre-ind the exact financial condition of state treasury, its available resources d necessary expenditures under exist-slaws.

ing laws.

While we point with just pride and gratification to the fact that there is no state whose credit stands upon a higher plane than our own, and that moneyed institutions and individuals would gladly loan it indefinite sums at low rates of interest, yet we must not forget that there is a constitutional limit to the amount that the legislature can authorize the state treasurer to borrow for any but war purposes, wisely placed there by an amendment since the constitution was adopted, which amendment expressively for war purposes, there is except for war purposes, incur debts in excess of \$200 and \$100. declares that the state shall not, exppt for war purposes, incur debts in experson of \$300,000, and at present we are verry,
ear that limit. I recommend to you
careful perusal of the reports of the
tate treasurer, in which you will find
emized statements of all the receipts
and expenditures for the past two years.
By so doing it will familiarise you with
any details, and be a valuable aid in
estisiating for this and the coming year.
I also feel that it develves upon me

Is proved by the health of the people who have taken it. More people have been made well, more cases of disease and sickness have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla than by any other medicine in the world. The peculiar combination, proportion and process in its preparation make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and unequalled by any other.



Is a true expression where health is concerned.

Good Blood means good bealth. Poor Blood means disease. Purify your Blood and keep well. "L.F." Atwood's Bitters make good blood.

Ash for "L. F.," and see the Red Letters before it is wrapped up. 35 cents. Avoid imitations. . . .

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, notice has been given in writing to the Augusta Savings Bank, that Deposit Book No. 34,759, issued by said Bank, is supposed to be lost, and a duplicate thereof is applied for—notice is Herres Given, that unless said deposit book is presented at said bank within six months from the third publication of this notice, a duplicate book will be issued to the lawful owner of said original deposit book, and the liability of said bank on account of said original deposit book and accrued dividends, will forever cease, as provided by the laws of the State of Maine.

EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Treasurer.

EDWIN C. DUDLEY, Treasurer. Augusta, Jan 3, 1899. 3t10

Hood color, black tongue and switch, dropped Feb. 17, 1898. Sire, Chromo, sire of 8 in 14 h. list, and used on a majority of the Jerseys in the World's Fair tests. Dam, Postscript, 14 lbs., 1% oz., by a son of Combinations, 2d dam, Transcript, 17 lbs., 7 oz., dam of 2 in the list, by Combination.

Jerseys Write for price. Address Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

Notice to Farmers. Why use costly fertilizers? Why not buy sh scraps, put up in new barrels, now ready

MADDOCKS PACKING CO., Boothbay Harbor, Me. 104t

CIF

SPE- For La Crippe or Influenza-cure and preven CHAS, K. PARTRIDGE. Apothecary, opp. P. O., Augusta

Classified Ads.

Hereafter, Sale, Want and Exchange advertisements will be inserted under this general head at one cent a word, and will be given a choice

FOR SALE—Six Collie puppies, whelped October 1st, by Brookside Blucher, he by Old Hall Blucher, out of Miss Doctor, by Doctor David, by Champion Sefton Hero. For particulars write James H. Banks, Westbrook, Me.

BANKS, Westbrook, Me.

BRONZE TURKEYS for sale, raised on hills of Vermont. Remember these are the turkeys that have given such universal satisfaction for so many years. J. F. Hemenway, Chelsea, Vt.

Vt.

COOD FOR 10 CENTS, Wanted—agents
in every town to sell a nice line of pearl
jewelry. Something new. Sample 25 cents.
Cut this out and send with 15 cents, and receive sample. Address J. S. GREENLEAF, 266
Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

SQUARE SWELL TOP SYRUP CANS. Sap
Buckets, soldered inside and out. Champion Evaperators. All kinds of fixtures a spe-ciatry. E. E. HARDY, East Wilton, Mc. 3110

BARGAINS in Brahmas-Cockerels, pairs and trios. ERSKINE, Halldale, Me.

WRITE TO J. H. FULLER, Augusta, Me., for prices for choice Pekin Ducks. White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE-Choice hardy stock. E. TARR, Ma-pleton, Me, Poton, Me,

FOR SALE—Ten A. J. C. C. cows and heifers, some fine St. Lamberts. Prices low,
quality considered in order to reduce stock.
Address. W. W. Davis, Mgr., "Mackworth
Farm," East Deering, Me. A STROLDGY—Send date of birth, full address and 10 cents for near future prospects and answer to one question. N. MAYE, P. O. Box 324, Lynn, Mass.

P. O. Box 324, Lynn, Mass,

J. W. LOWELL, Gardiner,
Brown Leghorns. A fine lot of cockerels for sale. Try one. Price \$1.00 to \$2.00 each.

COLLIE PUPS, Chester Swine, Boars for service, leading varieties Fowls, Ducks and Pigeons, also Mammoth Artichokes, Circulars. PAINE, South Randolph, Vt. DRIME Egg case illustrated circular and price list free. Agent Wanted. E. A. Prime, Ayer Junction, Mass. PRIME, Ayer Junction, Mass.

POR SALE—Choice B. P. Rock, White
Wyandotte and R. C. B. Leghorn cockerels. Write early. Prices low. G. M.
TWITCHELL, Augusta, Me.

PORK BARRELS at F. L. Webber's, Augusta.

The illustrated calendar sent out by the Youth's Companion, Boston, is by far the finest coming to our table. It is a gem, and fortunate are those who secure a copy. The publishers seem to be never satisfied unless adding to the interest of their weekly publication or sending out some genuine work of art.

-The new Turner Creamery starts out with a good record for its first month's work. Business management tells its own story wherever applied. This creamery started the first day of November, and made 9,700 pounds of butter during the month, with the cream from about eighty patrons. It paid its patrons net 22½ cents a pound for butter fat. All the butter from the start has found a

GOV. POWERS' ADDRESS.

ntlemen of the Senate and House tepresentatives:
The exchange congratulations on the eshold of this new year, as we apach the termination of the century, honvincing eveldence on every hand tour state is moving forward on highway of present and future progul, prosperity and industrial develop-

nt.

The clouds of war which for a time kened the skies during the past year terolled away, and we are fortunately eved from all future or further anxeouths account.

ion of the grandest century the ideverknew. A retrospection of the century furnishes us a valuable of the present, hope and inspiraour first duty to rightly value th

es of the state we inhabit, and ple have called and chosen you and beneficial industries. Th ons have brought us abundan Our mills and factories ar harvests. Our finite and race the harvests remuneratively employed throughout our borders. The disagreement or misunderstanding between employers and employed, that prevailed for a time in two of our cities, has been amicably and finally settled. Our people enjoy, in a marked degree, the blessings of pienty, of health, of individual liberty and personal security. Peace has once more returned to rule and bless our state and nation. We have every reason to predict, with implicit confidence, the establishment in our state before long of many more and some new industries of great value to our people. And it is my deliberate judgment that the action of this legislature may and will have a farreaching effect upon that future progress and growth. erally in active operation. La

have been remarkably free from gious diseases, except the typhoid contracted by our soldiers in the imauga camp. We are undoubt-Chickamauga camp. We are undoubtedly largely indebted for this immunity chickandada early.

chickandada early indebted for this immunity to the regulations and care of our state board of health, and especially to its efficient and learned secretary, Dr. Young, who so faithfully and effectively devotes his whole time to sanitation, and to a thorough understanding of the best known methods for control and preventing all diseases and epidemics.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 26, 1898, one of the severest and most destructive gales or blizzards of which we have any account, accompanied by blinding snow, visited our New England coast. It caused an unprecedented loss of life and property, wrecking many vessels and

steamers that were caught in its and it brought sorrow, misfortune eath to a large number of families No calamity of this kind, s ole and distressing, has, I think, visited our shores before.

ong those who perished on the ill-

amer Portland was the Hon. E oudley Freeman of Yarmouth, member dent of the executive council a gentleman of splendid and rare attainments, genial, upright, faithful and concientious in the performance of every public and private duty. His sudden death, in the prime of manhood and in the midst of his honorable career and useful labors, was a severe blow to his grief-stricken family, and an almost irreparable loss to the state.

It is the imperative constitutional duty of the governor "from time to time to give the legislature information of the condition of the state and recommend to their consideration such measures as an of splendid and rare attain-

to their consideration such measures as he may judge expedient." In this my endeavor to comply with that require-ment, and to perform that duty, I desire to call your attention to a few, at least of the many important measures which will come before you to be wisely and Impartially considered and determined. The always important and vital ques-ions of taxation and revenue upon the me hand, and of expenditures or appro-priations upon the other, are very large-y within your province, and demand inbiased and careful judgment at your lands. The last legislature increased he rate of direct taxation for state pur-loses to two and three-fourths mills on he dollar. This increase of rate and the argely raised valuations which the state The always important and vital ques largely raised valuations which the state assessors have, in the exercise of their ment, placed upon property, have sed the state tax to be somewhat

merous in amount, and perhaps burden- past twenty years. ome to certain towns and cities.

I am confident that it will not be wise to add to it, and also, that by the exercise of strict economy—not parsimony—you will find that it is not necessary to do so; for I earnestly believe, and would impress upon you, the truth that the same principles of economy, discrimination and care should be applied to all state expenditures that the prudent business man would use in conducting his own affairs.

**A you would you the proper committee or committees, what is absolutely necessary for the several departments of the state government, and all its institutions, and confine all appropriations for them within that limitation.

There should be no gross sums appropriated to be used in common by several departments for express bills or for any other purposes, but each should have

I find also, from an examination of the methods and processes of taxation in other states that here are only three or four, at most, in the Union where the rate is as large as in Maine, while in several states there is no direct taxation at all. If, however, you should find that I am not correct, and that some more revenue is absolutely needed than can be realized under existing laws, I think it will be both just and advisable to seek other sources from which to raise it.

other sources from which to raise it rather than increase the rate of direct And in this connection I will repeat substantially what I said in my address to the last legislature, that all legislation exempting property from taxation is generally unwise, and has a tendency to work favoritism and injustice. To exempt, and therefore fail to tax, is simply to add so much more to that which is included in the list, and very often this additional burden is placed upon property and persons that can ill afford to bear it. Hence, I always contend, and I do most earnestly insist, that both right and justice demand that all citizens and And in this connection I will repeat of the state of every kind ription should bear their and ble share of the public burthat any person that is not do his part and desires that all in any sense, or to any class ax-dodgers' paradise,"and threat emigrate in case he cannot shift

at taxes upon his neighbor is not a estrable citizen, and certainly it is both while to bribe him to remain Therefore, any legislation which may have a tendency to more effectually produce a greater equalization of public burdens, or to do away with or repeal any direct exemption, or indirect ones, where the assessments are returned by the state treasurer, will be cheerfully approved by me, and I have no doubt it will be welcomed by the most of your approved by me, and I have no it will be welcomed by the most of your

constituents.

To enable you to legislate more understandingly, and to better determine what financial aid you can and will grant to various objects and institutions, and what you must refuse in whole or in part, it is essential that you fully compreit is essential that you fully compre-hend the exact financial condition of the state treasury its available and necessary expenditures under exist-ing laws are supering to the laws are supering laws.

ing laws.

While we point with just pride and
While we point with just pride and while we point with just pride and traification to the fact that there is no state whose credit stands upon a higher plane than our own, and that moneyed institutions and individuals would gladify loan it indefinite sums at low rates of interest, yet we must not forget that there is a constitutional limit to the there is a constitutional limit to the amount that the legislature can authorize the constitution of the c the state treasurer to borrow for any twar purposes, wisely placed there by amendment is adopted, which amendment expresswas adopted, which amendment expressible declares that the state shall not, except for war purposes, incur debts in except for war purposes, incur debts in excess of \$300,000, and at present we are very sear that limit. I recommend to you a careful perusal of the reports of the state treasurer, in which you will find emized statements of all the receipts and expenditures for the past two years. By so doing it will familiarize you with many details, and be a valuable aid in legislating for this and the coming year. I also feel that it devolves upon me

to invite your attention to some of the tatements and facts contained in those eports, which may, perhaps, enable you

reports, which may, perhaps, enable you to better understand and appreciate the exact situation. The receipts from a 1 sources, except loans, for the two years past, have been \$3,254,042.98. The expenditures for the same period, including \$100,000 paid in reduction of the public debt, have been \$3,452,819.83. At the close of the year 1896 there was in the state treasury the sum of \$203,500.58. At the close of the year 1898 there was in the state treasury the sum of \$154,723.73.

The amount received from sate tax for the years 1897 and 1898 was \$1,662,386.58. The amount received from savings banks during those two years was \$775,815.86, one-half of which was refunded to the cities and towns of the state for school purposes. The amount received from railroads during those two years was \$325,081.46. The amount refunded to the various cities and towns of the tax received from yedges.

funded to the various cities and towns the tax received from railroads, und the law, was \$126,700.58. The amou the law, was \$129,700.58. The amount paid out and expended during the years 1897 and 1898 in excess of receipts, ex-cept loans, was \$198,776.85. The balance which is found in the treasury at the end of the year is soon

treasury at the end of the year is soon dissipated and is rather fictitious than real, as immediately after, nearly all of it is due to the various towns on account of the school fund.

These statements of receipts and expenditures contain none of the liabilities incurred, or money used in equipping the troops called for to fill the quotas of the state in the recent war with Spain. Not one cent has been taken from the treasury for military purposes during these years except the usual appropriation for the National Guard in time of peace. eace. There are, therefore, considerable sum

due which should be provided for and paid. The railroads have willingly fur-

ished all the transportation asked for nd have not yet received any pay. This think, is one of the largest claims to and have not yet received any pay. This, I think, is one of the largest claims to be provided for, and should be paid at an early day. There are other and pressing bills which I know it will be your pleasure to take measures to meet. Yet I am confident that when the final balances are struck, and when the state shall have received from the general government the amount that is actually due us, of which the accounting officers have already certified as correct, \$87,450.80, and there is some \$5000 more not certified, as it has not been presented yet. twill be found that we have not incurred any very large debt over and above the sum that is due us. But the state's creditors should not wait longer. In the meantime, until the United States government shall pay, the state should settle all its debts that are just and due, which it can do with a small temporary. which it can do with a small temporary or permanent loan for war purposes. I have not ascertained the exact amount of outstanding hills that need to be cared

of outstanding bills that need to be cared for; that will be presented before the proper committee.

Neither the appropriations for war purposes or any other have been overdrawn during the past two years, or applied to any other objects than that for which they were appropriated or were intended, and there will be found that a balance of unexpended appropriations was carried into the treasury at the close of the year 1897 of \$26,646.11, and at the close of the year 1898 of \$38.045.23.

The urgent necessity and sound business proposition that we should bring our expenditures in times of peace within our incomes must be apparent to you

our expenditures in times of peace within our incomes must be apparent to you all. There should be a reduction of appropriations in all cases where it can be made without crippling or injuring worthy objects of state aid until this basis has been reached. Therefore, it would be well for you to scrutinize and examine not only the measures or resolves presented to you creating new avenues to the treasury, but also some of those acts now on the statute book, and self their necessity is plain and urgent, and if the state is not, in some cases, paying too much for what it receives. No one should obtain for anything done for or furnished the state one cent befor or furnished the state one cent b

yond a reasonable price.
So far as I know, and I have examine with care, every department of the state government has been and now is con-ducted with judicious economy, and with ducted with judicious economy, and with an earnest purpose to promote the public good. That there is a tendency to increase expenditures in all, or nearly all, of them is obvious when we compare what they cost today, and what they ask for, with what was appropriated for them a few years ago; still it must be remembered the duties and demands on them have largely increased within the past twenty years.

I would suggest, that actuated by a determination to use the state's mone

as you find absolutely necessary.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

After years of patient waiting and timely warning and ineffectual negotiating, the people of the United States were compelled in the interests of humanity and good government to call a halt, and to put an end to the despotic, chronic and inhuman conditions, very highly one was the that had so long existed in Cuba. ests, that had so long existed in Cuba ests, that had so long existed in Cuba. Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative, in the month of April last, solemly declared that a state of war existed between this country and Spain. Happily, the contest was brief, sharp and decisive. Signal victories crowned our arms on land and sea, which have led to such an honorable settlement and treaty that all for which our government contended, and even more, has been fully realized. The last veetige of Spanish misrule and tyranny restige of Spanish misrule and tyranny has been blotted out and forever driven from the American continent. The people everywhere throughout the Union responded with patriotic and self-sacrificing alacrity to the country's call to

At the commencement of the struggle At the commencement of the struggle we were very poorly prepared for war. For nearly a third of a century we had been cultivating the arts of peace, and the clangors of battle had been silent in our land. The difficulties encountered by reason of want of proper preparations have furnished us a salutary lesson which we shall not fall to profit by in the future. the future.

Maine furnished one volunteers regiment of infantry, four batteries of heavy artillery, and a signal corps. This was her full quota, and more. The infantry regiment, I think, was the largest and best equipped that went from New England. Maine has never faltered in her devotion and loyalty to the Union, and her people never will. The infantry regiment was ordered into camp at Chickamauga. All of its men and officers were anxious and clamoring to be sent to the front, where they could participate in the struggle, and they were about to go to Porto Rico when the protocol, which put an end to hostilities, was signed.

An alarming amount of sickness, espement of infantry, four batteries of heavy put an end to hostilities, was signed.

An alarming amount of sickness, especially typhoid fever, prevailed in the Chickamauga camp. It was almost epidemic, and compelled the government to abandon it. This caused the regiment to return to Maine. It has since its return been mustered out of the service. After its return to Maine, as well as before, it suffered a good deal from the fever with which it had been infected before it returned home.

returned home.

What causes may have induced so much sickness, who is responsible for it, and whether or not it could have been considered and care. I avoided by proper foresight, and care leave to others to determine. Yet it do seem to me that without some strong seem to me that without some strong compelling cause it was not good judgment to concentrate in one camp so large a body of troops as rendezvoused at Chickamauga, and to keep them there for a long period of time in the heat of summer and under a gouthern sun.

The number of commissioned officers that served in the First regiment of in-

fantry volunteers while in the United States service was 49. The number of non-commissioned officers and privates furnished under the first call when the regiment left Augusta was 980. Therefore the whole strongth of the pregnent fore, the whole strength of the regiment at that time was 1027, as two of the commissioned officers named were not commissioned to fill vacancies until the regiment returned to Maine, as there was no official notice of the vacancies

was no official notice of the vacancies prior to that time.

The battery of heavy artillery, meaning battery A, had a total strength of four commissioned officers, and 146 enlisted men when it left Augusta to garrison Fort Popham. The total number of officers and men furnished under the first call was 1177.

Under the presidents' second ca'l the number of non-commissioned officers and privates in the infantry companies was increased to 106, and battery A of the heavy artillery increased to 200. This

leavy artillery increased to 200. This es a grand total that served in both

makes a grand total that served in both of these organizations under both calls of 1345 officers and men.

There was also organized, largely from the Second regiment of the National Guard of the state of Maine, in response to the second call, three batteries of artillery having 11 complications of artillery having 11 complications of afficiency of the second call, the particular of the second call, the particular of the second call of the second illery, having 11 commissioned officers, and 319 non-commissioned officers and rivates, a total of 330.

privates, a total of 330.

Maine also furnished, under special instructions from the war department, a signal corps, consisting of two commissioned officers and 40 enlisted men, making a total of the land forces volunteering in these organizations in the war with Spain of 1717 officers and men. 'A large number of soldiers, seamen and marines also volunteered and enlisted in the regular army of the United States, and in the naval service, of which we

and in the naval service, of which we have at present no account or record. In response to a request of the secretary of the navy the Volunteer Naval Reserve associations of Portland and Bath organized for service, and enlisted for one year. There were six commissioned officers and 75 privates in the Portland organization; these commis-Portland organization; three commis-sioned officers and 55 privates in the Bath organization. Both the signal corps Bath organization. Both the signal corps and the naval reserves were in excess of the quota assigned to Maine. The signal corps was ordered to the front, and did excellent service in the several battles on the Island of Cuba, near Santlago, which led to the surrender of that city and the Spanish forces occupying it. The volunteer naval reserves have also been mustered out of the service. The four battereless of heavy artillery are all of the Maine troops now in the service of the United States. They are at present encamped at Savannah, in the state of Georgia, and will form a part of the army of Cuban occupation, as they have already received orders to prepare to go to Havana.

The health of these four batteries at

The health of these four batteries at the present time is excellent. All of these soldiers and volunteer naval reserves, both officers and men, were and are as gallant and brave troops as ever mustered in any land to do battle for the right, and if they were not permitted to participate more extensively in actual warfare it was no fault of theirs, as they were ever ready and solicitous to be sent to the front. They have represented their state with honor and deserve its thanks. The number of deaths in the regiment while in the service was two commissioned officers and 41 non-commissioned officers and men. In the four batteries up to the present time seven enlisted The health of these four batteries at

up to the present time seven enlists men. In the signal corps three enlists men; making a total of 53 officers and men. This includes one man who died men. This includes one man who died after his company was mustered out. and is not quite 3 per cent of the me enlisted. So low a death rate, when con enlisted. So low a death rate, when considering the large amount of sickness, especially in the First regiment of Maine infantry volunteers, speaks well for the zare and attention which was bestowed by officers, surgeons, nurses and all others having charge of the sick.

The secretary of war, when the first call for volunteers was issued, assigned as the quota of the state of Maine a regiment of infantry and one battery of heavy artillery, and he expressly re-

heavy artillery, and he expressly re-quested that this call be filled, so far as possible, from the National Guard of the state, as the government desired mer that were somewhat familiar with mili-tary drill and tactics. Before the cal was issued, Adjutant General John T Richards and myself had consulted to gether, and had foreseen that the guar would probably be the first troops aske for, and had already taken some effective for, and had already taken some effective measures to prepare it to respond. An order had been issued directing all commanding officers of companies to report for honorable discharge all soldiers in their several commands having any physical disability which might prevent them from being mustered into the linited States service; and another order requesting and directing that every company be retruited, by new enlistments. be recruited, by new enlistments to the miximum number allowed under the present military laws of Maine, and that no recruit be accepted unless he had passed the physical examination re-quired by the regulations of the regular army. Also orders for tents, clothing blankets and for other necessary equip-

blankets and for other necessary equipment were placed early. It was fortunate for us that we did this, otherwise, we should have experienced no little difficulty in obtaining many things that were very necessary for the proper equipment and comfort of the men.

To comply with the request of the secretary of war to fill the quota from the National Guard as far as possible, both regiments were ordered into camp at regiments were ordered into camp at Augusta the first of May, and found on their arrival all things prepared and in readiness to receive them. All efforts to get a change in the assignment of quot made by the war department, so that they would receive both regiments, in-stead of one larger regiment and a bat-Itead of one larger regiment and a bat-tery of heavy artillery, were unsuccess-ful. I then determined that, by military usage, it was the right of the First regi-ment of the guard to be used to fill the call for the regiment of infantry, as its



procure a Coffee superior to that which bears this seal. Chase & Sanborn's

Seal Brand Coffee is sold in one and two-pound cans, and is guaran-

teed to be the

CHO EN best coffee grown

second regiment of the guard.

Notwithstanding the order to bring some but physically sound men into amp, on an examination by the United

There were great difficulties in obtaining enlistments from the Second regiment to fill the companies of the First, as a disinclination existed on the part of most of the officers and men of the ond regiment to do so, although all very very anxious to go to the front if they could be permitted to have their own organization. Beside, the officers and men believed that there would soon be another call, when they could go as a regiment. Hence, but few enlisted, with exception of the Bangor company, under Captain Dennett. Captain Denes of the First regiment, taking himself a second lieutenancy, which hap-pened to be vacant. He was one of the best officers in the guard. Had been edu-cated at Annapolis, I commissioned him pened to be vacant. He was one of the best officers in the guard. Had been edu-cated at Annapolis. I commissioned him as a first lieutenant before the regiment was mustered out. I should have been glad could I have seen an opportunity to have raised him to the rank of cap-tain.

tain.
At this time, when we sorely needed At this time, when we soroly needed men, the University of Maine sent us more that 40 splendid volunteers, familiar with military tactics and drill, who enlisted as privates. It was a timely and much needed aid. It encouraged others. It was an act that the state should not forget.

There was also quite a number of men of the several companies of the First regiment who passed the examination, but declared that they did not feel that they ought to, or could, volunteer unless

they ought to, or could, volunteer unless something was given to them to leave with their families that were very needy. While matters were in this condition, I realized that something must be done, and done quickly, as I was extremely anxious that Maine's quota, for the credit of the state, should be filled at an early date, and we succeeded in being the 18th state to do so.

About this time there was considerable

About this time there was considerable anxiety in some of the towns and cities along the coast, fearing that they might be attacked by gunboats or cruisers of the Spanish navy. And some persons were very urgent that an extra session of the legislature be called. I could not comprehend how an extra session of the legislature would furnish to them an adequate or additional protection, or I should have called it at once. I was convinced, after a careful examination, that the only real and effective defense for our coast towns was to establish batteries and mines, and to obtain from the United States cruisers to sail along the shores, and in conjunction with our delegation in congress we succeeded in obtaining two cruisers, and having the coast very generally and effectually fortified.

It turned out in the end, however, that all fears of an attack were groundless onally, I should have much pre ferred to have called an extra ses and been relieved from the responsibility by legislative action. But I was confident that a very large majority of the people in Maine were opposed to calling it, and I felt constrained to obey what I felt to be the wishes of that majority.

felt to be the wishes of that majority, unless some exigency should compel me to do otherwise.

I examined as to what the state did to aid enlistment in the early part of the war of 1861. I found that an extra session of the legislature, called by Governor Washburn in April of that year passed an act (chapter 63, section 2, Laws of an act (chapter 63, section 2, Laws of 1861) authorizing and directing that a gratuity or bounty of \$22 be paid to each private; \$24 to each musician; \$26 to each corporal; \$34 to each sergeant and to a first sergeant \$40, who should enlist and be mustered into the service of the United States, and that these several tyme were paid to the first 10 regiments. sums were paid to the first 10 regiments organized. Later on very much higher bounties were offered and paid. I consulted with Colonel Kendall, who

I consulted with Colonel Kendall, who commanded the regiment, and with several captains of the different companies, and they informed me that some of their men had been in the strikes in Lewiston and Biddeford, and must have aid. I told them to send out recruiting officers to the towns and cities where the companies of the First regiment had been organized, and endeavor to fill up these companies with the least possible delay, and I authorized him and them to state to all men enlisting that they should have the same treatment and the same ave the same treatment and the same gratuity as was given by the act of April 1861, to the soldiers of the first 10 regiments, assuring them that I would either raise the necessary funds to do this myif or call an extra session of the legis lature, and recommend that it be done n which event I had no doubt it would

After due deliberation, I finally decided under all the circumstances, to pay this bounty to the men on my own personal responsibility, trusting and believing that after you had a full knowledge of the facts, the needs of the men and the urgency of immediate enlistments that the wisdom and propriety, as well as the necessity of so doing, would commend itself to your judgment, and the net be ratified by you. There are certainly as cogent reasons for paying this small bounty to these volunteers as there were to those in 1861. Many of the men were in pressing need of some money to purchase little necessary articles for themselved, and others must have something to send to their very destitute After due deliberation. I finally decided thing to send to their very destitute amilies or leave them in want.

While we were grappling with and vercoming these difficulties, incident to overcoming these difficulties, incident to filling the quota by using the National Guard, I was constantly receiving numerous applications, from all parts of the state, from patriotic citizens who desired to raise companies, and who expected to be commissioned in those companies, offering services of themselves, and various numbers of volunteers, and if I had felt at liberty to disregard the instructions from Washington to use the guard, and to accept these volunteer companies, I could have raised several regiments in a very short time, and at less cost to the state.

For the reason above stated, and for others which are obvious, I am very decidedly of the opinion that there should be some radical amendments or changes to the laws restriction.

e some radical amendments or changes in the laws relating to the Nation Guard of Maine. At the present tin both regiments of the guard are ver much shattered and disorganized fro the results of the war, and orders have en issued furloughing the entire guard to the first of May next. I do not in the

been issued furloughing the entire guard to the first of May next. I do not in the least desire to reflect upon the officers or men who constitute the National Guard of our state. It is not their fault if the march of events has outgrown the regiment provided by our military laws and demand something of a different character. The difficulties to my mind, can be obviated and removed, not by repealing, but by properly amending in some important sections the law creating and regulating the guard as it now stands upon our statute books.

It is certainly bester and less expensive to the state to have a single regiment and have every company full to the standard of the United States requirements, than a larger number of organizations with less men in them, such as our present laws provide for. What National Guards the state of Maine may have in the future should be composed of companies of not less than the same number of physically sound men that the United States regular army requirements specify. They should be armed with modern guns, thoroughly equipped and drilled, and ready to take the field at any time upon short notice, and when any call by the general government has exceed at their numbers, and more colors.

from 30 to 40 men are physically fit for duty, are expensive and difficult to raise to the United States standard and requirements when called into active serv

ble to so change our military laws as to form our National Guard in every par ticular, so far as we can, upon the regu

were officers in the guard, though some of them do not hold as high rank in the batteries as in the guard, and all of the men and the men of the signal corp have received the gratuity as abov nett had his company examined, and stated, with the exception of the few used it to fill what was lacking in two that enlisted in battery A.

For some of these soldiers in the lat war with Spain, and for the old soldier of the war of '61, whose valor saved the republic and made it indeed a nati-where the "fires of liberty will contin to burn on the altars of fre

path of their declining years, and sav-them from want.

The last legislature appropriated \$75.
000 per annum, which has been very care fully and judiciously distributed to the most needy and deserving, through the agency of Colonel E. C. Milliken. Ther are also some needy families of soddier in the late war with Spain, that have re-ceived aid while their husbands wer absent in the service, from certain citie and towns. I submit that this aid shoul-not pauperize them, but should be as sumed and paid by the state in the sam manner that state aid was furnished it manner that state aid was furnished the War of the Rebellion; thus treating them and their families as the sta treated the soldiers and their families

the war of 1861. I desire, in closing these already length I desire, in closing these already lengt suggestions and remarks on milits matters—for I can only recommend a suggest, action and the initiative is w you—to call your attention to the that in all the state has done in filling that in all the state has done in filling its quotas, in equipping the men, in caring for the returned sick and suffering, the service, foresight and experience of Adjutant General Richards have been most valuable to the state, and indispensible to me. He has devoted assiduously his whole time, and attention to the additional duties placed upon him and his department, by the war, and to the wants and welfare, health and comfort of the soldiers. And as his compensation of salary is very inadequate for the service performed, and is based upon what should be paid in a time of peace, thereshould be paid in a time of peace, there fore, I know it will be your pleasure sonable and just, and I recommend th

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
During the past two years the dormitory, in connection with the state normal school at Gorham, and the normal school at Gorham, and the normal school building at Farmington, have been completed and properly furnished for use Both buildings are all that could be reasonably wished for to serve the purposes for which they were intended.

An additional building has been constructed in connection with the industrial school for girls at Hallowell. Also there have been marked and much

trial school for girls at Hallowell. Also there have been marked and much needed changes, improvements and repairs in and about the state house, especially in the senate chamber. The moneys appropriated to be used for these purposes about the state house have been very judiclously and economically expended by Colonel Stevens, the superintendent of public buildings.

The training school at Fort Kent has been so altered as to better serve the pur-

been so altered as to better serve the pu poses for which it was established, and is doing most excellent and much neede work in that section of our state.

The last legislature made no appropriation to continue the work on the Eastern Maine insane hospital. It merely placed at the disposal of the governor and council the sum of \$1500 per annum, to be used in caring for it. Only a part of that sum has been expended in so doing. The state has already used a large amount of money purchasing, locating and improving grounds for this hospital, and in the partial erection of buildings thereon. So far as the work has progressed, it has been most thoroughly and properly done. The site, to my mind, is an ideal one, and the location is in the central part of the The last legislature made no approp

This institution was determined und and the work upon it has thus far b and the work upon it has thus far be-carried on, in response to a well settle conviction that more, and perhaps be-ter, in the light of modern improvement accommodations should be provided for s many insane persons were aggregate and treated in the insane hospital : Augusta as it was prudent or desiral to have in one place. These unfortunal people are peculiarly the wards of th state. Every humane consideratio urges and demands that they should not only receive the best possible can nursing and medical treatment, but the

terprise, the building of a new insan hospital at Bangor, which shall contail all the best known modern improve ments, and sanitary methods, in its con ments, and sanitary methods, in its construction and equipment, should not be abandoned or any longer neglected. There were by the last legislature many thousands of dollars appropriated, in somewhat small sums, for objects and purposes, very proper, no doubt, but not nearly as urgent and deserving as this one. These expenditures this year may well be called upon to wait and permit the money to be applied to this philanthropic work, so urgently needed by the state. I desire, therefore, to impress upon you the truth that this Eastern Maine insane hospital is a state necessity, and institution for which there necessity, and institution for which there

necessity, and institution for which there is a pressing need, and that it should receive at your hands such aid as chall fit it to receive patients at an early day. Its management could be under the hoard of trustees of the insane hospital at Augusta, if you should deem it best to place it there.

SCHOOLS.

The reports of the superintendent of public schools will furnish you with much valuable information and suggestions upon a subject of vital importance to the welfare of our state, and the perpetuity of free republican government.

at any time upon short notice, and when any call by the general government has exceeded their numbers, and more soldiers are needed, there will be no lack of eager volunteers. But two regiments, with full complements of officers, so that no commissions can be given to those

ice, and should cease to exist in our state In short, I submit that it is very desira

ticular, so far as we can, upon the regular army standard.

There were some soldiers enlisted and sent to join the First regiment of infantry and battery A of the heavy artillery, under the supervision of the United States government, and constituted a part of our quota under the second call. None of these men have received any of the gratuity before referred to. I believe that it is right that it should be paid to them, as the state of Maine always has been and can afford to be not only just but generous to the brave men who came forward and en-

this be done. PUBLIC BUILDINGS

the location is in the central part of the state, easily accessible by rail.

nursing and medical treatment, but that their every surrounding should be made pleasant and comfortable. They should not be too closely crowded together.

The number of patients now in the insane hospital at Augusta is 73%, an increase of some 20 within the last year, certainly all and perhaps more than can be suitably and properly cared for, as this number is 150 in excess of what the buildings were intended to furnish proper accommodations for.

I believe that this humanitarian enterprise, the building of a new insans

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and decide upon the desirability of es and decide upon the desirability of establishing a normal school, or schools. In the northern and eastern part of the state, and also to determine as to the place or places where these schools should be located, in case they believed them necessary.

Acting under this authority, I appointed a committee of three gentlemen, the Hon. Frederick S. Walls, General John Harper and Albert R. Hawkes, persons of large business experience, good judg-

of large business experience, good judg-ment and sincerely interested in the subject of education. They accepted the trust, have visited the several localities have examined into and investigated the have examined into, and investigated the workings and results from normal schools in our own and other states, and also the desirability of establishing more, and their conclusions, embodied in their report, and also their recommendations, will be placed before you and should receive careful attention.

The University of Maine, formerly the Maine State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which, in fact, is Maine's chief school of science and technology, chief school of science and technology during the past two years has had a large and constantly increasing attendance, and is doing an excellent and muc needed work. The results obtained, have no doubt, fully compensate for th

outlay and expense which the state has incurred in its behalf. Its faculty and management is of the best, and it furnishes an opportunity to obtain a good practical and scientific education at comparatively low cost.

It has recently established in Bangor, as one of its departments, a law school, which, if we may judge from the number of students who attended its auspicious beginning, will, in the near future, be a decided success.

It has an endowment from the state, for the next eight years, of \$20,000 per

for the next eight years, of \$20,000 per annum. This sum, added to the amount which it is entitled to receive from the United States government, under the act of congress creating it, places at its disposal, if I mistake not, a larger yearly

act of congress creating it, places at its disposal, if I mistake not, a larger yearly sum of money than any other collegelatinstitution in our state, and is a potent factor in enabling it to provide so many educational advantages within the reach of students of limited means.

As a general rule, however, I doubt the advisability of making grants of money to continue through a series of years. Upon careful reflection I am convinced that it is safter legislation, and more in keeping with the spirit, of our constitution, to leave to each successive legislature the right and the duty to provide for and decide how much the state will ald or appropriations strictly to the two years for which it has been chosen. And I would suggest, that in any grants of money, which you may deem it necessary and proper to make you confine them to that period, unless there is some very cogent reason for extending it a longer time.

you confine them to that period, unless there is some very cogent reason for extending it a longer time.

When the laws creating the high school system in our state, were emacted, it was very generally supposed and believed that these schools would take the place of, and furnish the means of, instruction that had been obtained largely in the several academies, and for a time this supposition appeared to be, in a great measure, realized. More recently, however, nearly all the academies in our state have been coming here and obtaining quite large financial aid, sometimes for a series of years, and in severimes for a series of years. times for a series of years, and in several cases beyond what, in my judgment the attendance of pupils will warrant I am confident that on careful investi gation you will find that there are son of these academies where further al can be discontinued without serious de-riment to our educational interests. OTHER DEPARTMENTS AND INSTI-TUTIONS.

The several reports of the railroad commissioners, insurance commissioner labor commissioner, secretary of the state board of health, and others having state board of health, and others having in charge various penal and reformatory institutions, will, I think, furnish you all the necessary information as to their present workings and condition, and enable you to legislate understandingly in reference to their future wants, and I shall not further trespass upon your time with any extended remarks in reference to them.

In building the Washington County railroad and in determining and settling very many controversies, growing out of the location and completion of sev-[continued on sighth page 1].

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

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KENNEBEC COUNTY. . . In Probate Court KENNEBEC COUNTY... In Probate Court
hela at Augusta, on the ourth Monday
I December, 1898.
MELVIN S. HOLWAY. Administrator on
the state of Mary B. Thoms, late of Augusta, in said County, deera ed, having presented his first and final account of administration of said estate for allowance:
Ordered, That notice thereof be given
three weeks successively prior to the fourth
toniday of January next, in the Maine
Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that
all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and
show cause, if any, why the same should
not be allowed.

G. T. Stevens, Judge.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB. Register. 10

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB. Register. 10

KENNEBEC COUNTY... In Probate Court held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December, 1898.
On petition for the appointment of EMERY O. BEAN of Readfield as administrator on the estate of SARAH J. WENTWOMEH late of Readfield, deceased.
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB. Register. 10

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The mb.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The subscribers hereby give notice that the have been duly appointed administrators A DMINISTRATURE of scribers hereby give notice that they have been duly appointed administrators, with the will as nexed, on the estate of Alberta T. Brt. late of Augusta in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and given bonds as the kew directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

Dec 12,1898. 10 HANNAH M. BEAL,
LENDALL TITCOMB.

Hen 12, 1898. 10 HANNAH M. BEAL.

KENNEBEC COUNTY... in Probate
Court, held at Augusta, on the fourth
Monday of December, 1898.

EMERY O. BEAN, Administrator de bonis
aon, on the estate of HARVEY LADD,
late of Readfield, in said county, deceased,
having presented his final account of administration of said estate for allowance:
ORDERED. That notice thereof be given
three weeks successively, prior to the fourth
Monday of January next, in the Maine
Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that
all persons interested may attend at a Probat
Court, then to be holden at Augusta, and
show cause, if any, why the same should not
be allowed.

G. T. STEVENS, Judge.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB Register, 10 Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB Register. 10

KENNEBEC COUNTY. . In Probate Court
et at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of
December, 1898.
On petition for the appointment of Mary
C. Adams of Vassalboro, as Administratrix of
the estate of GEORGE H. ADAMS, late of said
Vassalboro, deceased:
ORDERED, That notice thereof be given
three weeks successively, prior to the fourth
Monday of January next, in the Maine
Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that
all persons interested may attend at a Court of
Probate them to be holden at Augusta, and
show cause, if any, why the prayer of said
petition should not be granted.

Attest: W. A. NEWCOMB, Register. 10

Attest: W. A. Newcomb. Register. 10

KENNEBEC COUNTY. In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of December 1998. Executor of the estate of Lewis C. Lucz, late of Readfield, in said county, deceased, having petitioned for license to sell the following real estate of said deceased, for the paymer of debts. &c. viz.: The homestead place of said deceased for the paymer of the base of the homestead farm of the late Hanver Ladd. Situate in Winthrop.

OEDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively, prior to the fourth Monday of January next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: W. A. Newcomb, Register. 10

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the New England Agricultural Society will be held on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, at Wesleyan Hall, No. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, at 11 A. M., for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

PRANCIS H. APPLETON, President, E. T. ROWELL, Secretary.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 28, 1898.

GOLD

edy for Coughs, Colds and Pulmonary Troubles. Large bottles 25 cents. Its merits known and admitted by all. Try it and get relief. Prepared and sold by CHAS. K. PARTRIDGE.

The old reliable druggis opp. P. O., Augusta, Me.

ing, the vigilantes began gathering at

the inn in Aldine, clamorous to com-

plete the entertainment of which they

were robbed on the preceding evening.

Learning of the startling proceedings

in the early hours-though, be it re

they set out for Black Man's swamp, ac

companied by the most ferocious blood-

It was not long after this that what

ound for miles around.

membered, the agency of Miss Mansley in the business was never suspected-

[CONTINUED.]

We had now advanced so far that the broad, spacious residence of Colonel Mansley, surrounded by trees, was in sight, with the winding highway in front. Had I descried any of my enemies when I cast my last searching look to the rear I should have changed my line of flight so as to pass to one side of the dwelling and grounds, while I sought safety somewhere else, but with coast clear it seemed that it was my duty to call at the dwelling and per-sonally thank Miss Mansley for what she had already done and for the interest she showed in my welfare.

Trifling matters intrude on the most ous occasions. I looked down at my clothing and felt that I was not in proper form to appear before a young While my garments had suffered little damage during my flight through the swamp my shoes were soiled. I needed clean linenamy hair was unkempt, and a three days' growth of beard demanded attention. If I only had my traveling bag, which presumably was still at the inn at Aldine, the necessary metamorphosis could be effected, but it was hardly the part of prudence for me to go in quest of it.

'Erastus,' I said, stopping short, with a new inspiration, "can't you go down to Landlord Bulfinch's and get the valise I left there?"

- 'No, sah,'' was the prompt response. "Why not?" I demanded.
- " 'Cause it ain't dar.'
- "How do you know that?" 'It hab been tuk away.'
- "Who took it?"
- "You! When did you do that?" "Dis mawhnin."
- "How came you to do that?" "Miss Esther sent me fur it. I fotch-

d dat and yo' umbreller, and dey bofe likewise am at de house now." This was gratifying news in every

sense, for it not only provided me with what I greatly needed, but showed that Miss Mansley expected me to come to her home. That put a new face on matters and sealed my determination to go But a bewildering complication im-

What had become of the real Hank Bever? Had he presented himself to the young woman since the affair of last night? Was she lending a hand to protect him also? It was vain to speculate over that which was beyond my comprehension, and I gave up the at-

Still as I drew nearer the house a fly ppeared in the contment when I sav far up the road the figure of a man who evidently watching the residen of Colonel Mansley, on the lookout to see whether I appeared there. It must have occurred to many of the neighbors that I was likely to go thither whenever I believed the pursuers were thrown off my trail. With Colonel Mansley absent there was no one left to defend the place against the mob, with the exception of the servants, who could not be counted upon for effective work. True, I had a revolver, with two of its chambers loaded, and probably there were additional firearms in the house, but few buildings are more defenseless than the old fashioned southern mansion, with its low roof and broad spreading rooms that cover a great area of ground. There were a dozen avenues through which an entrance could be forced, while in case of an effective defense on the part of half a score of brave men nothing was easier than to apply a torch and reduce the whole structure to ashes. This extremity might appear improb

able, but nothing is so unreasoning and merciless as a mob, which will proceed



I reached up and sounded it. to any length rather than be balked o its vengeance. It looked as if all de-

pended upon the promptness with which Colonel Mansley could secure the help "De scand'lous willain! He lied abou of which he was in quest. Still debating the right thing to do, I and presented myself at the front door. rested the huge brass knocke Without hesitation I reached up and ounded it. I had crossed the Rubicon

and it was too late to turn back.

CHAPTER XX.

Just here it is necessary to digres

Cy Walters, the ex-partisan and terrible raider, was never more enraged than when he opened his eyes in the rear room of the old inn at Aldine, roused by the slight noise made by my leap to the ground, and saw that I had escaped. The raised sash and the mo-tionless form of his stepson explained what had occurred, and he bounded to his feet like a panther, Winchester i hand. His action, however, failed to rouse Archie Hunter, who slept calmir through the stirring incidents that immediately followed. It is easy to see that had he not done so my own situation would have been materially change

The exchange of shots in which Cy and I indulged over the rear fence of the garden has been related, as well as own subsequent movements.

When the veteran returned to the explained his course on the ground of the crawled through the window sympathy for the hunted fugitive. inn, he crawled through the window from which he had leaped, and, kicking

bused him from his costly slumber. It is not necessary to record the exchange compliments. Much as Cy blamed his son, he blamed himself more.

"This never could have happened in wartimes." was his hitter reflection. 'but it must be because I'm growing

It was not long after the incident and while the two were discussing what should be done to recapture me that an unexpected ally appeared on the scene in the person of Gabe Horner and his pet bloodhound. Gabe was one of the most clamorous of the crowd that had demanded my instant lynching. He was resentful when the decision of Dungan, the leader, caused a postnone ment until the following morning. went to his home, some distance in the country, so angry that he could not sleep. With the unreasoning suspicion sleep. of a bad man he formed the belief that a plot was on foot to allow me to escape during the night and that Dungan he instigated it, with my two jailers as his

Gabe knew that the majority of the mob were with him, and to forestall any treachery he set out with his dog for the inn so as to be ready to take my trail if anything of the kind should oc-cur. He arrived to have his suspicions verified, but Cy and Archie were so roused that he could not avoid holding them guiltless in the matter. The pursuit was organized without delay. The bloodhound took my trail, and the three men followed hotfoot.

As the reader has learned, something appened to that brute at the clearing in Black Man's swamp, and for the time being the hunt had to be pushed without his aid.

The pursuers knew they were near the home of the negro Pete, and, still under the belief that I was Hank Bever. suspected I would apply to him for shelter until the hue and cry was over. While Archie and Gabe remained in the background Cy went forward to find out whether such was the fact.

The old habit of caution on the part of Cy came back to him. He knew that if Hank Beyer had taken refuge in the negro's cabin he would make a hot fight before yielding and would probably re ceive the assistance of Pete himself. Should that occur the little party would need re-enforcements before reducing

At daylight Pete, in accordance with his promise, climbed the ladder in his for saying so which you haven't told cabin to rouse me, but when he observed how calmly I was sleeping decided to leave me alone until breakfast was Accordingly he descended the ladder with that purpose in view when he was startled by a knock on the door. Drawing it inward, he saw Cy Walters, Winchester in hand, standing before

him. The veteran looked calmly in the face of the agitated African and asked in a guarded undertone:

"Is he up stairs, Pete?" "You know who I mean-Hank Bey-

"No. sah. He ain't up dere."

"No use of lying, Pete. I know he's "I tell yo', Marse Cy, he ain't dere.

If yo' doan' b'lieve what I says, go up de ladder and see fur yo'se'f." This sounded fair, but the old soldier knew too much of war to give an enemy such an invitation to blow out his brains without risk to himself.

"Is he asleep?" "Yaas, he am sleepin," replied Pete, fairly caught by the question. Cy looked grimly at him for a moment, and then, owering his voice to a whisper, said: "Come with me. Bring your gun long."

Without protest the negro stepped back within the room, picked up his rifle from where it was leaning in the corner and followed the man across the clearing over the path that led to the creek where his dugout lay. Not a word was spoken until they had gone some distance in the undergrowth, the white man leading. Then he wheeled about and demanded:

"What did you mean by telling me Pete expected this and was prepared.

With a look as steady as that of his questioner he replied:

"Marse Cy, I tole yo' de troof." Walters was so angered that he part-ly raised his hand to strike the impu-dent negro, who, recoiling a step, added: "Dere's a man sleepin in my cabin. He looks like Hank Beyer, but he ain't

"What infernal nonsense is this? I've heard it before. If he ain't Hank Beyer, - is he?

"Dat I can't say, but he ain't Hank; dat's sartin suah.

"How do you know he isn't?" "How do I know, Marse Cy, dat yo ain't him? I know it jes' de same as I now dat dat young man am somebody else dan Hank.

"But I seen him and so did a dozen others early this night down at the tay. We all had a fair sight at him and I reckon we know Hank Bever well nough not to make any mistake about him. Why, you fool, he owned up that he was Hank just before the crowd rushed in on him."

it! He ain't Hank any more dan I am, and I'm tollyble suah I ain't him.' Cy Walters was puzzled. He kney the negro well enough to understand that, preposterous as were his words, he himself believed them. Neverthele his own convictions were not shaken In the hope of reaching a solution he conducted Pete farther down the bank to where Gabe Horner and Archie Hunter were impatiently awaiting their

eader. When the explanation was made them, they received it with scorn. If a rain of doubt had been injected into the mind of Cy, it was removed by the violent protests of his companions, who would not admit even that Pete believed particle of his own declarations.
"Hank is there asleep," said Archie

'He'll awake pretty soon, and it will take a hot fight to get him. We had best hurry back while we have time."

They set out to do so, but Cy comnelled them to wait at some distance while he made a reconnoissance. If their man gave evidence of being awake. it would necessitate a material change in the plan of campaign. The three might have little faith in Pete's truthfulness and honesty, but they knew him too well to fear any treachery on his part. He would be at their mercy if e tried anything of that nature. They

halt, and a strange conversation began,

caped others equally clear sighted un-der the glare of the lamp at the inn. It Just before reaching the spot whe the dugout was moored Cy came to a

which Rides?

ien a man is sick his
rides him instead of
ling his work. His
task instead of being
teans which supports
arries him on to comfort and prosperity
becomes an overwhelming burden
weighing him
down. He has
no strength, no
ambition. He feels
that there is nothhat there is noth-ng left but for him stagger along un-

brute which eliminated him as a factor in the solution of the problem. til the awful pres-sure of disease and trouble at last crushes him to

the murmur of which I heard from my

hiding place a few paces away, though unable to catch any of the words spoken.

It was apparent from the questions of

Cy Walters that Pete had succeeded in

raising a doubt again in his mind.

"Pete, you still insist that the young

man in your house is not Hank Beyer,

'I doan' obsist, Marse Cy. I knows

"Then you must have some reason

Pete had a reason which he had not named and which had he done so would

have removed the last uncertainty from

his questioner, but he lacked the cour-

age to explain its nature. Instead he

"Haven't I explanified dat when yo'

"No," replied the disgusted veteran.

try any trick, I'll shoot you in your

CHAPTER XXI.

Cy Walters had never been accused

will be admitted that his experience

during the previous night was of a try-ing nature. His rasping trials continued.

It was not to be supposed that the fugitive believed to be sleeping up

stairs would fire upon an enemy with-out warning, and therefore Cy's ap-

though made with caution. As the two

stepped across the threshold the white

"Go up the ladder and tell Hank I

obeying. It required but a few steps

when his head appeared through the

opening. One glance was sufficient.

furning his frightened face toward the

lown and let me see for myself."

partly raised. He meant all he said.

"But you can't do it unless you pro

duce him before me, and you can't do

It was now a question of life and

death, and the quaking African told the

secret which until then had been locked

in his breast. All the time he was talk-

ing the grim ex-guerrilla kept his glit-

tering eyes upon the dusky counte-nance, as if he would pierce him through.

Not until the brief story was told did

ne lower his gun. The action showed

"We must find him," was the com-

ment of Cy. "Let's go."

With no definite idea of whither they

story he had just heard. Arrived there

"This knocks out all the bloodhe

There was no way of deciding.

secret, yo' know."

"You may go up the creek, and I lifollow it down He can't be fur off."

'Of course, if you wish it to be so.

"All right; off with you." And they

arted company.

The foregoing shows the injustice

done to Pete by my suspicions. He had

ne, and played the part of a friend

from the first, but his welfare had be-

ome involved with my own in an ex-

raordinary manner, and his lips wer

held mute when he would have loved

to speak. It required the extremity of

I conceded too much to his sagacity

when I credited him with discovering

in the faint star gleam that which es-

nortal peril to unseal them.

never had any intention of betravin

missing dugout revealed my method

that Pete had saved his life.

of flight.

"Yes, sah," replied Pete, pro-

broach to the cabin was unbesitati

man said in a low voice:

want to speak with him.'

reteran below, he gasped:

in his most dangerous mood.

ninutes and no more."

"He ain't here.

ssessing an amiable temper, and it

What is it?"

though it was an infinitesimal one.

do vou?

prevaricated:

nough, Marse Cy?"

tracks. March!

may be called an adjourned meeting of The prosperous man is the one who keeps the upper hand of his work, because he is strong, capable and energetic. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical the man bunters took place in the depths of the swamp, near the creek which had played an important part in the cuhad played an important part in the curious incidents. Cy Walters was present, as were Gabe Horner and the owner of the second hound that had departed this life. To express it mildly, a vein of dissatisfaction ran through the proceedings.

"Mother was never willing I should marry George," Helen said, sadly, "because he was poor and we have suffered all that poverty can inflict. He was on this way to Colorado, where his brother had been successful, when he was killed."

Will Senera wined for he was the colorado. Golden Medical Discovery has brought the best kind of prosperity to thousands of weighed down, over burdened men and women by giving them the physical strength and stamma to carry on their work forcefully and easily.

"For the last three years" any Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" any Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" any Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" any Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" any Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" any Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" and Medical Control of the last three years "saw Medical Control of the last three years" a The proposition was made for several

nembers of the party to go back and procure more dogs. 'I'm opposed to that," called out

strength and stamma to carry on their work forcefully and easily.

"For the last three years," says Mr. J. C. Morgan, of Monogan, Marion Co., W. Va., in a letter to Dr. Pierce, "I have been a constant sufferer from indigestion complicated with complaints that generally accompany such cases. Always after eating there would be a formation of gas and a heavy load in my stomach. I would belch up my food after eating; bowels were very irregular; I would imagine I saw objects floating before my eyes. I had pain across my back. About December, 1896. I began feeling much worse than usual and was begunning to think I would have to suffer the remainder of my life. I was greatly discouraged. I described my case to Dr. Pierce's staff of physicians and they directed me to begin at once taking the 'Golden Medical Discovery' according to directions. I did so, and am happy to state I experienced most gratifying results, as all the unpleasant feelings have entirely left me. I have now a very good appetite, relish my food, and am pleased to say I feel once more like my former self. I recently walked a distance of one hundred and ten miles in a loout tour days."

No remedy relieves constipation so quickly and effectively as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. CO

> "Say your prayers. his own animal. "Hank has already

killed two of the best bounds in the country, and he'll shoot every one w send after him. We don't need 'em.' "How shall we work it, then?" demanded the owner of the last defunct. 'The swamp is so big that he can hide in it for a month.'

"He hain't got the ammunition," ex plained Archie Hunter, who grimly rubbed it into himself by explaining that the fugitive had stolen his stol, but had no cartridges with him. "He has used most of the charges

knows a thing yo' knows it? Ain't dat and must be or soon will be without any means of defending himself." "He'll get what he wants from th "You've been lying from the first. Lead the way back to your old cabin. If you darkies scattered through the swamp."

"But they don't use revolvers." "They'll find some way of furnishing him with what he needs."

"And then he'll go to killing dogs " was the disgusted comment of Gabe Horner. "It's a waste of raw ma terial, gentlemen.'

"What do you propose?"
The knot of six men was added to until all of the original party were present with the exceptions of the real Hank Beyer, myself, Landlord Bulfinch and Squire Gager. The last to arrive was the negro, Pete. He had gone up the creek, as directed by Cy Walters, but went only a little way when he became satisfied it was the wrong direction. He then turned about and took the same course as the veteran: not only that, but he went farther and discovered the dug out, which was caught fast by an over hanging limb, not far from where I had turned it adrift. He spent some time in looking for me, but, meeting with no success, made his way to the spot in the wamp where the others were assem bled, being directed thither by the sig-

pals sent out for that purpose "What!" thundered Walters. "Come Pete told nothing of his discovery The trembling negro descended, and and remained a silent participant in the other recklessly climbed the rounds. the proceedings. The same was true The next second he saw that Pete had for a time of Cy Walters, who, however, listened closely to every word that was said. He desired to interpose, "Say your prayers," he said with the disadvantage in the fearful significance. "I'll give you five which he was placed. He and his stepson were under suspicion because of the escape of their prisoner, and to spring the assertion upon his neighbors that a He stepped back with his Winchester mistake had been made by all and that "Marse Cy, if I proves to yo' dat dat I was not what I seemed would not renan ain't Hank Beyer, how will dat

ceive a single believer. Jim Dungan was the most violent in his speech and more than once broadly hinted at treachery on the part of the jailers, despite the fact that he ran risk of being shot in his tracks by the fierce tempered veteran, who was never known to accept an insult from any one. Dungan's proposal was to gather more dogs and push the hunt relentlessly until I was run down or treed. He freely expressed his regret for his leniency of the preceding evening and was eager to make amends by the most vigorous proceedings possible.

Cy Walters remained glum and silent until this course was decided upon. Then he saw that it would not do to should direct their steps, they followed the path to the creek, the intention of hold his peace any longer. That he pos sessed high courage was again proved Walters being to meet his two by his action. Advancing to the middle riends and make known the astounding of the group, he raised one hand with a commanding gesture.

"Gentlemen, I've listened to every word that has been said here. Jim Dungan throwed out a slur or two that it in the country," remarked the veteran.
"None of them can trail him through won't do fur him to repeat. I let 'em didn't weigh his words, but he mustn't speak 'em ng'in! If he had only said that Archie and me was the two all firedest fools in Mississippi, I'd have took off my hat and said 'Amen,' but that's all. Gentlemen, since sun up I've larned a thing which you oughter know.

It's this—the chap that you're hunting It's this—the chap that you're hunting I'l know you are coming in here with a speak 'em and the followed easily.

"Let me go, Spencer," the crippled man pleaded. "I did not recognize you! Don't you know I am dead?"

"I know you are coming in here with a speak 'em and the followed easily."

"I know you are coming in here with a speak 'em and the followed easily." go 'cause I see he was excited and didn't weigh his words, but he mustn't the water, and has he gone up or down On the point of separating, Pete said: "Marse Cy, what I jes' tole yo' am 'Deed I do. It'll sabe me lots of

was received with scorn and anger. Not even his own stepson would a His words seemed to have added fuel to the fire and intensified the determination of the others to push the hunt for me with more merciless rigor than ever. Cy Walters, however, was not the man to yield a position when once taken, nd it was because of his stand and the words he said and the declaration he made that when I looked back at Black Man's swamp it gave no sign.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MANY PEOPLE CANNOT DRINK

caped others equally clear sighted under the glare of the lamp at the inn. It was natural that when, from my hiding place under the bank in the dugout, I saw Cy Walters steathily searching for me, I should neglect no precaution to elude his gaze.

coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your groom your

HELEN'S TWO LOVERS.

tions over and over, wearying of the repetition and yet never able to end it by ing him very frankly that her heart was in the grave of her lover, George Van horn, who had been killed in a railway ollision nearly one year before.

Will Spencer winced, for he was rich very rich, but then he put to the wound that soothing salve, "I will win her love when she is my wife," that has wrecked "I'm opposed to that," called out so many lives. It may come, this love that will not be hidden, to a man and wife, after they are bound together for life, but the risk is great, and Will Spencer knew.it.

> he knew his own love to be strong and enduring. He had stepped back when George Vanhorn was met with such a smile, as he could never win, had kept from pressing his suit when the name of Helen's lover appeared on the list of killed in the account of the railway collisent to be his wife.

sent to be his wife.

Yet she was not cold, this girl of 20, whose heart had been crushed ever since the day when George Vanhorn's name was recorded as dead. He could have told how her eyes could soften with love's tenderness, her cheeks burn with love's blushes, her low, sweet, voice love's blushes, her low, sweet, voice tremble with love's whispered words. He had won what all the Spencer he riches of long generations could no

aided him in the selection of carpets, curtains, furniture and gave him instructions regardin, he kitchen department, of whose needs he was as ignorant as most young bachelors. It was Mrs. Raymond who received an anonymous letter containing a liberal sum, which she quietly appropriated for a trousseau and a suitable dress for the bride's

She was a woman of rare tact. Hav-ing won Helen's consent to be Will Spencer's wife, she never bothered her by complaints about her listless indiffer ence to her lover or her future prospects She simply made all the arrangements for her, without once admitting a possi-bility of change. The betrothal was spoken of on all occasions, the preparation of the house, the selection of the trousseau referred to, in matter of fact words that made Helen feel, as it was intended she should, that she had walked into a net from which there was no es-

writhed under the knowledge, being a frank, loval man, whose impulses were ns and honorable, and who loved Helen with all the strength of his heart Often he asked himself how he could en pure life, if he found his wife a faithful slave, instead of the happy companion he had hoped to make her. "If she never loves me," he thought, bitterly. "If all my love fails to win

was powerless to make her happy. He knew that if her mother died or could not be benefited by her marriage, she would rather beg her bread herself than be his wife. While matters stood in this unsatisfac-

had ever since your betrothal. Let her feel that a void has come into her life, and how dull and cheerless it would be if she lost you. The wedding day is set for June 10th, and this is April. Stay away until the 5th or 6th of June." It seemed to him good advice and he had business in the West that would fill his

when Helen said gently, yet with a shud-"I cannot bear to think of you on rail-way trains, Will. Write often, that I

may know you are safe. Her lips met his in a tender pressure.

her? The hope made this sudden absence endurable, and for two weeks life held more pleasure than it had done in all the days of his courtship.

Then came a blow, sudden, sharp, overwhelming! He was in a large Western city, when, after night, returning to his hotel, a man on crutches asked for charity. The voice was familiar, and, in a shock of horror, the face struck him. One gasping cry escaped him:

on't you know I am dead?"

"I know you are coming in here with me," Will said gently, substituting his arm for one of the crutches and entering the hotel where he had a room. "Steady if the lot one "and he led him, feeling how he trembled, until he had him seated in a great armobair in his room, and felt his heart stirred with degreest compassion at

Was be glad? Was be sorry? Did be feel triumphant? Did be feel bitterly ashamed?

Will Spencer asked himself these ques saying heartily that he was glad and triumphant, or bitterly that he was sor-ry and ashamed. The plain fact stared him in the face, that Helen Raymond And something also happened to that | did not love him and that Mrs. Raymond had urged his suit, and exerted her maternal influence and eloquence until Helen had consented to be his wife, tell-

Yet he cherished the delusion that ove in the end would win a return, and

Before that fatal railway collision she

was a bright, beautiful girl, with large, expressive brown eyes, a voice of music, the step of a fairy, singing as a bird the step of a rairy, singing as a oird sings from sheer joyousness of heart, bringing a jest to all the household wor-ries, laughing merrily over her own blunders in the culinary department, turning old dresses, renovating old bon-nets without a complaint, living on love and hope.

After that day she moved about slow

After that day she moved about slowly, her eyes were dull and weary, her
duties met with a rigid, mechanical precision, her lips compressed, her cheeks
pale, a shadow of her joyous self.

Mrs. Raymond was often afraid that
she would yet miss the golden prize she
had partly won, and heartily seconded
Will in his preparations for a speedy
marriage. It was Mrs. Raymond who
went with him to open the house that he
had bought to adorn for his bride, who
aided him in the selection of carpets,
curtains, furniture and gave him in-

And Will Spencer knew it all, and

hers, what will my life be?"

He did her justice. He knew that if his love failed to win her heart, bis gold

tory state, Mrs. Raymond made a sug-gestion: "I want you to go away for a month," she said to him, "and let Helen miss the constant devotion that she has

time profitably. It gave him the first really happy moment of his engagement,

such as a loving sister might bestow, but with far more affection than she had ever before given him. Was he winning

heart stirred with deepest compassion at the havoc pain and poverty had made. He would not let his guest speak until he had ordered a supper and made him comfortable. Then, turning to him, he

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899 and not to any other paper in Maine. SECURE YOUR PRESENTS AT ONCE.

"You want to hide from her?"

"But you may recover." "No, I should only be a wreck if I could, but I cannot. I have internal injuries that the cold and hunger of last

ing of his own hopes, and it was easy to see how George had loved her, how ut-terly self-sacrificing his silence had been. To spare her pain, he had kept from her

all knowledge of his own suffering.

But his pride yielded to Will's entreaties to be allowed to befriend him. He was very weak, very ill, and he allowed Will to get him a pleasant room in a quiet boarding house, to furnish him with necessary clothing, to engage a doctor, and to take a brother's place be-

ever, he had won her true, faithful love, a devotion as entire as that she had given in her girlhood to the one he had so nobly befriended.—New York Ledger.

A mirror could not lie if it wanted to.

he had orquised comfortable. Then, turning to min, saw he was weeping.

"See what a woman you make of me!" the poor fellow said. "You thought I was dead?" "Yes! All your friends think so."

"Yes! All your friends think so."

"It was a narrow escape, and I wonder why I was spared. Nine months in a why I was spared. Nine months in a piness as could be hers, she knew that piness as could be hers, she knew th why I was spared. Nine months in a public hospital have left me crippled and incurably ill. They would not keep she owed to Will Spencer, who showed this love only by his care of the invalid. They would not let anyone but I have begged or starved, and it will not be for long! I would not let anyone know for fear it would get to—to—Helen?'

Vanhorn's path to the grave. Such happended to the grave. Such happended to the said. If gave him inpecacuanha, he said. If you might just as well have given him aurora borealis, replied the coroner. Indade, Yer Honor, an' that's jist helen?'

Who had been in his care. If gave him inpecacuanha, he said. If you might just as well have given him aurora borealis, replied the coroner. Indade, Yer Honor, an' that's jist helen?'

Helen?'

him a brother's devotion until the last "Yes—yes! What would her life be tied to mine? You will not betray me, Spencer?"

Parting came, and when he was laid in the cemetery, Will Spencer took Helen and Mrs. Raymond back to their home and left them.

It was three years later when he came

winter have increased fatally."

Will Spencer literally could not speak. This man asked of him only the silence that would give him his wife. Could be let Helen remain in ignorance of this strange adventure the memory of old love might die away in time.

When he could speak again he led the conversation to Helen. He was very frank telling George Vanhorn how truly he had been mourned, but saying noth-

home from a European tour and ca

return by accident. Will you not come to see me?"

Would he not? And when he went he could not keep the love out of his eyes or his voice, and she—at last! Her eyes drooped under his gaze, her cheeks blushed for him, her voice faltered with tenderness. He had gon his bride! tenderness. He had won his bride And he had no secret hidden from he loving eyes, no treachery he would dread to have her discover. By the frankness he had thought would alienate her forever, he had won her true, faithful

long letter, but she shall not be cheated out of what little happiness life may still hold for her."

He wrote, too, to Mrs. Raymond, a letter that caused that respectable lady to He wrote, too, to Mrs. Raymond, a letter that caused that respectable lady to grind her teeth, but which she obeyed, packing her trunk and accompanying Helen in the journey westward.

It was Will Spencer who met the two at the depot, and accompanied them to the boarding house where he kept Mrs. Raymond in the parlor after sending Helen upstairs alone. It was Will Spencer who smoothed away every difficulty, engaging rooms for mother and daughter and quietly effacing himself.

It were far too long a story to try to It were far too long a story to try to record the three months that followed. George Vanhorn was resolute on one point. He would not marry Helen. He had no hope of recovery, but if the uncertainty of the strength and field the strength and strength and field the strength and strength and field the point. He would not marry Helen. He will give place to fullness and graceshad no hope of recovery, but if the unexpected should happen, he would not risk ruining Helen's life by binding it to "Oh," she would cry, "what am I to leserve the love of two such men? "Observe the love of two such men?" World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Ad-

> A hedge doctor, a kind of quack quest upon his treatment of a patient who had been in his care.

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We do this to introduce our other poultry remedies to you. Send 2c stamp, Will send also booklet, Vermin and Diseases of Poultry THE S. C. STUBBS CO., Bradshaw, Neb. THE IMPROVED VICTOR Incubator

for the market. Circulars FREE. AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK

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Convex ever crushes the horn nor pulls H spart. Mas a an entirely new principle. Catalogue free WESSTER 5 DIENNON, Bus 82 (hristians, Fa. Western trade appelled from Cuicago saistroom.

Meat smoked in a few hours with KRAUSERS' LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE. A FAMILY KNITTER for \$5. from homespun or factory woolen or n yarns. Our Free Circular with les of work explains everything. This the Noted



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POWDER

RAND OFFER.

RE can be used in cooking, eating solid silver. The base of this ware being perfectly white and hard it I wear a lifetime. This ware will. or rust. We absolutely guarantee his ware is plated with the full in-silver. In beauty and finish it is

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GUARANTEE



iece of this ware (except the knives) d free of charge with an initial letter in Say what initial you want,

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ARMER one year in advance e at the following prices:

cons for the club price of for the club price of spoons for the club price of spoons for the club price of spoons for the club price of t-tspoons for the club price of t-tforks for the club price of Butter-knife, both for the club price of

the club price of fe, Fork and Spoon) for the club price of PREPAID.

ubscribers to the MAINE FARMER for

ESENTS AT ONCE.

him a brother's devotion until the last parting came, and when he was laid in the cemetery, Will Spencer took Helen and Mrs. Raymond back to their home and left them. It was three years later when he came

It was three years later when he came-home from a European tour and called on Mrs. Raymond.

"The old lady, sir, is dead," the serv-ant told him, "an' Miss Helen's livin' in — street. Maybe yees didn't hear she's come into some money from her uncle, sir, and Mrs. Gandy, she's took this house, sor."

"Comparison women, Wall she

Come into some money! Well, she

did not need him. He would wait awhile. But in a few days a little note-reached him: "It was unkind to let me hear of your

return by accident. Will you not co

Would be not? And when he went he

could not keep the love out of his eyes or his voice, and she—at last! Her eyes drooped under his gaze, her cheeks blushed for him, her voice faltered with tenderness. He had won his bride!
And he had no secret hidden from her
loving eyes, no treachery he would dread
to have her discover. By the franknesshe had thought would alienate her forever, he had won her true, faithful love,
a devotion as entire as that she had
given in her girlhood to the one he had. given in her girlhood to the one so nobly befriended .- New York Ledger.

A mirror could not lie if it wanted to

A mirror could not lie if it wanted to. The glass has nothing to gain by flattery. If the roses of health and plumpness of beauty are leaving your face, your mirror will tell you so. Health is the greatest beautitier in the world. When a woman sees the indications of ill-health in the face, she may with almost absolute certainty look for the cause in one or both of two conditions—constipation, and derangement of the organs distinctly feminine. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure permanently and positively any so-called "female complaint." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure constipation. There is no reason in the world why a woman should not be perfectly healthy. She will gain in health, strength and flesh. Hollows and angles will give place to fullness and grace. She will be that noblest and most beautiful of all creation—a perfect woman.

She will be that noblest and most observed in fall oreation—a perfect woman.

Send 21 cents in one-cent stamps to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008 page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

A hedge doctor, a kind of quack in Ireland, one day was examined at an areland, one day was examined at an in-quest upon his treatment of a patient who had been in his care. "I gave him ipecacuanha," he said. "You might just as well have given-her.

ner.
"Indade, Yer Honor, an' that's jist what I should have given him nixt, if he hadn't unfortinitly died."—The Hill-Top-

SHERIDAN'S

Horse.



Any one who has straw-stacks, a goos asture, an unsound, crippled mare, and access to a cross-roads stallion can raise

The horse market has been dull since the middle of December, as usual, but before January is gone renewed activity will be seen. Buyers are coming into the State during the next few weeks and the good ones will go at fair prices.

C. M. Phillips, Gardiner, has traded his 7-years-old roan gelding, Fearnaught, for the chestnut pacer, Crocker Boy, owned by Henry Purington of Bowdoin ham. Crocker Boy has a mark of 191/4. and will give some of the fast ones the race of their lives.

Mr. Daniel Perkins of Sidney, has lately sold to Messrs. C. S. Ellis and G. L. Shaw, Somerville, Mass., both formerly of Sidney, the finely bred 3-year-old filly Lottie Wilkes, by Tarratine, out of Nabbie, a standard bred mare formerly owned by Mr. Shaw. This filly will be

The turn has come at last and some sort of salvation is in sight for the man who has held on to his mares and his acres and his stallion. Buyers are willing to pay fair prices for horses of good individuality and pedigree, and if the preeders will only go easy and produce only the best from their highest class mares, there is nothing but cheering hope that there may be big money in the fascinating business again.

There is no economy in not supplying bundant feed to the young horse stock. The colt that is stinted in feed is per manently stunted in growth and will never acquire a normal development of form or size. They should learn to eat before they are weaned; they should have some grain, mostly oats with bran frequently mixed with it, and plenty of hay. This is for a feed through winter, and if the pasturage is good, light feeding will keep them in satisfactory condi-

Thursday, Eugene Danforth of Madion, hauled with a pair of 900 lb. horses, a load of logs to the mill that will sav out 750 feet of lumber. Mr. Danforth carries on his expensive farming operations with light weight horses, which re generally good workers, and when it omes to driving are, of course far superior to the heavy horse, in fact, the large farmers have, during the past years, purchased large horses for farm work, but the best policy.

I. A. Witherell, South Norridgewock. time he has, in his stable, a two-year-old bay pacer by Nelson, 2.09, dam by Neland also has a four-year-old gray Fearnaught mare, out of the noted Ed Taylor

Few persons realize in how many difowing is taken from the Horseshoers' Journal: "In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes, which, in their cases, are tied around the ankle with straw rope, and are made of ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a halfpenny a pair. In Iceland, horses are shod with sheep's horn. In the valley of the upper Oxus the antlers of the arpose, the shoes being fastened with horn pins. In the Sondan the horses are shod with socks made of camels' skin. In Australia, horseshoes are made of cowhide. A German, not long ago, invented a horseshoe of paper, prepared by saturating with oil, turpentine and papers are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained, and the shoes thus made are durable and impentrable to moisture.

Are you ready for a visit from the naire buyers of New York and warm quarters. between the coarse and finished product. Get ready for the buyers who will come to Maine before the winter is gone.

in Black Strap, what has been judged as it up and putting oil in the lamp. one of the best bred and most promising geldings in New England. He received color, stands strong 16 hands high and under orders from shippers. weighs, in good condition, close to 1100 bs. Black Strap can either trot or pace, work, he stepped quarters in 37 seconds guished relative, Nelson, 2.09. Westland, his sire, has a record of 2 291/4, and Westland, 2.22, Dan Westland, 2.251/4,

Flossie, the dam, was by Atlantic, 2.21 who get on the right side. (sire of Atlantic King, 2091/4, Dandy, 2. 14, and 30 others below 2 30, also sired the dams of Maud C., 2.101/4, Roseleaf 2.141/4, Dresch, 2.151/4, and 25 others in 2.30), Atlantic, by Old Almont (champion brood mare sire at 30 years of age). Almont, by Alexander's Abdallah (by many considered the most prepotent son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian).

GREAT STAKES.

New England Breeders' Association, it was decided to make the breeders' what buyers will be looking after next generally understood that the rich \$10,- encouraged from any standpoint. 000 stake for 3-year-olds would be the big feature of the breeders' annual meet-

grand circuit meeting.

It was decided, also, to open the following additional events for that meet-

2.10 class, trotting, purse \$3000; 2.25 everything inside out and manufacture class, pacing, purse \$3000; 2.14 class, holes in fences. It never flies, and a low pacing, purse \$3000; the Neponset, 2.10 fence will keep it within definite bounds. pace, purse \$5000.

Entries for these events close March ticular care must be given to cast their 10, when horse must be named, save in feed among plenty of straw or litter in the Massachusetts and Neponset race, order to make them exercise in finding which are on the pattern of the Transylvania, with horses to be named a short tendency is to be too sluggish. while before the race.

The directors also reelected John E.

The following sensible clipping was found floating about without ear mark or tag, and we reproduce it. "Owning a horse that at one time was

continually passing the variety known as orse is not considered in it. Many the long white worm, I used faithfully a great many remedies, all of which brought many worms away; but after there is more or less doubt of this being time the worms would again appear. I am not a veterinarian, but as several pre scriptions from that profession had failed the popular blacksmith of the village, is often heard it said 'treat a horse as you and at night sprinkle well with boiling nowhere as much glass as one would quite a horse fancier. At the present would treat a person for the same disyear-old Nelson colt, Kimball Nelson, it, and since that time the horse has of the food. never shown the least sign of them.

I have used it in many cases since and this young mare. Mr. Witherell runs lowed it by physic, which I should deem one-sided manure, rich in nitrogen, so West sides were banked up to mitigate three workmen in his shop the most of very important, unless the second course that applications of potash and phost the severity of the cold. The chicken ferent ways horses are shod. The folhatched eggs, may be entirely removed, tonine would be required; but if all the with the manure. eggs and all the larvæ are not removed no cure will be made, and on this ac mountain deer are used for the same deem it essential to give the food to a and shop around the market in search of threw out the food to the assembled feeding. In this way the worms must get the medicine. Santonine treatment s more expensive than the antimony, other ingredients. Thin layers of such but it is readily taken in the feed, as it poultry, notwithstanding latter was sond would have received first prize at is tasteless and not a dangerous remedy.'

Poultry.

are frosted. Prevent this by giving In nearly all cases if the hens get sore feet or bumble foot, it is because the roosts are too high.

One advantage with poultry on the farm is that they pick up much that would otherwise go to waste.

Remember that Bowker's Animal Mea is sold only in yellow bags and yellow

and although perfectly green as to track gone out of Maine during the past two Make a dusting box, and keep filled with months. Never were the breeders supthe first and only time Mr. Floyd ever plied with better stock than at the presdrove him at speed hitched to a Bike ent time and the best of the story is Sulky, and when properly balanced his that it is scattered far and wide over the story of improvement. trotting action resembles his distin- State, telling the story of improvement.

makes when good care is given the fowl. Fred C., 2.261/4, Waveland, 2.261/4, and Eggs are a cash crop every day in the Nelmah and Westgleamland, both of year. Those whose wallets are flat and whom have trialed miles in 2.20 over who want ready cash may well cultivate

Some of the best birds brought to market this year have been well-nigh ruined by being killed when the crop was full. No animal should go to the block for eighteen to twenty hours after the last meal is fed. Food soon sours, bly the Asiatics, and some of the American especially when brought in connection with the juices of the crop and intes-

bones, soup bones and the like, are found meat. The stomach is a wonderful transformer but it cannot do everything. which for six months has given a rise to where they are allowed to dry out and The man who feeds on green clover the value of horses was found in the char perhaps. This makes them easy to green bone, sound grain, fresh vegeta action of the association in doubling the break up fine for the chickens, and fowl bles and pure water, and provides clean value of the Massachusetts stake to \$10,- | will eat them readily; but it should be working and living room for the heas 000 and making it for horses eligible to known that the heating process loses the will have no trouble about the quality the 2.13 class, instead of 2.14, as last sea- bone its most valuable constituent, the of his eggs, be the shells white, pink or son. This will furnish two \$10,000 nitrogenous compounds. Better save up dark brown. Value is inside the shell, stakes as the principal events for the and try and get a green bone cutter. not in the coloring matter, which enter

The Light Brahma is an excellent fowl The Blue Hill, 2.30 trot, purse \$5000; not forage all over the place, scratch In feeding the large, Asiatic strains, par-

> this year is at Calais in February. Before another winter it is hoped that a a visit, you may be interested in the Maine Farmer, \$1.50. State association may be perfected and a full State show held. Write to Sec'y Poultry Association, Calais, for premium list. The new railroad gives direct com-

ease, I resolved to try santonine (the active ingredient in worm seed), as I relished by fowl. It is a highly nitro-

is given at the end of a week, when the phate will be needed. Wood ashes will were hatched by hens and were put in eggs have hatched that were deposited supply the potash, but they should never barrel coops in an orchard of apple and before the first course of medicine was be mixed with the hen manure before plum trees. Here let me say that he has the first course of medicine has been ply potash and can be mixed with matrees I have ever seen. I will make no given, the larvæ, possibly with the un- nure, tending to conserve the ammonia. exception to this. Lime is a fine thing to have about the and in that case no second course of san- hen house, but it should not be mixed dishes. So far as I could learn, hard

One of the most important things to a one of the most important things to a count the second course is quite essential to effect a permanent cure. Considering to effect a permanent cure. Considering to market on commission is to build up to effect a permanent cure. Considering for his goods. Buyers one dram (60 grains) a dose for a ten to rapidly learn to know and appreciate the by guess and stirred till he stopped, then twelve hundred-pound horse, colts should be dosed according to their weight. I the marks of nearly all classes of stock and show around the marks in search of and show around the marks in search of horse at the three stated periods and the them, often following from one commedicine given at the same time, and mission house to another if the shipper not allow the horse to have access to changes his representative. On a weak not allow the horse to have access to hay or grass between stated times of market, like that which has prevailed am quite sure I saw some of his fowl all on poultry for the Christmas trade, the established marks were much more easily disposed of than ordinary latter was often just as good or of better quality but unknown to buyers who preferred

> supply of turkeys from the West this testify. If I were asked upon what his year simply because the home grown success largely depended, I should say were so uncertain. It is getting to be much the same with other lines. Those who complain about the markets should summer apparently developed such not allow the "near-by" to slip out of their strong, healthy constitution that they hands by failure to supply stock sufficient to meet the demand. If the farm ers of Maine would grow good Bronze my visit one of the most instructive turkeys, enough to satisfy the Maine market, the dealers would not go out. side. The supply must be had and they

chickens. Don't fasten hen roosts to the side of the building; suspend them During the past week or two consider- from the roof with wires, and rub a the building, and in the seams and A large number of good birds have the hiding place and supply of parasites. cracks of the roost poles. This cuts off Have ash wallows under sheds for the farmer. The commercial hen raisers

BROWN vs. WHITE EGGS. One of those periodic discussions is

now going on through the press concern-

ing the cause and especially the value of colored over white egg shells. Columns the hens. They are good friends to those are being written to prove the one better than the other, when it seems as though a few moments' reflection would satisfy any one of the absurdity of the position cal make-up of the shell, save in the coloring matter, and for some reason this is peculiar to certain families, notacan breeds. The Spanish classes pro duce white eggs, as a rule, though here At a meeting of the directors of the erally disastrous to the shipper, as the Rock should lay an egg with white shell poultry is unable to obtain proper ven- while her neighbor deposits a brown one tilation while in transit and is apt to alongside, is something of a mystery, futurity a feature of the grand circuit arrive sick and in such poor condition but no one can rightfully claim that the meeting. This is a change from what that it will not attract buyers unless at two hens eating from the same feed was considered by the public as the a sacrifice in price. The whole practice boxes and living on the same soil will food value. The difference comes when the hens are neglected or poorly fed, or On many small farms, large meat when they eat filth, damaged grain and into its composition.

For the Maine Farmer. A BUSINESS BREEDER. What a Stranger Saw.

Mr. Editor: In renewing my subscription, allow me to thank you for your kind letter of August last, when you gave me the address of Mr. Aaron Hayden of Robbinston as a successful breeder of poultry on a large scale. In due time I paid a visit to this rather it. In confinement of any kind, their remarkable man and his plant. I was most cordially received and shown all about the place and received instructive answers to my numerous questions There are no frills to this farm and no nonsense in the manner Mr. Hayden conducts it. Plain, common, every-day sense are characteristic of the proprietor and his methods. As he told me you had never paid him

statement that at the time I visited him, Mr. Hayden had between ten and eleven hundred hens and between nineteen hundred and two thousand chickens, varying in age from a few days old to pullets two-thirds grown. The hens Many successful poultry raisers feed were housed in buildings, I should say to make a permanent cure, and I had The usual preparation is to cut very fine windows on the southern exposure, but ber of hens to each square foot of floor space but I think he was very particular The hen house furnishes a very rich that no vermin were on his hens or it mare. He is expecting much of never knew it to fail. I have never fol- manure for the garden; but it is a rather his houses. In winter, the North and He fed at regular times but no fancy

boiled eggs, baked beans, either hot or cold, were an unknown luxury to these multitude a it gathered from near and to take the marks they knew to run straight and uniform. more than a good living from his fowl Larger dealers have secured their as his comfortable surroundings amply the severity of the climate. I consider that I ever made to a poultry plant.

ELI E. JOSSELYN, M. D.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured is sold only in yellow bags and yellow packages. The original; richest in protein.

Read Dr. Josselyn's complete description of what he saw on his visit to the biggest hen man in Maine, and the one who is making as much per head from his flocks as any other.

The earlier broilers are on the market, the higher price they command. The BREED TO PLEASE BUYERS.

Come to Elmwood Farm before booking mares for '98.

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Road Horse Establishment of the East. PREPOTENT ROAD HORSE SIRES

Gemare, Lothaire, Telemague and Lavater. 150 COLTS AT FARM.

Grand Bargains in Pure Bred Stallions out of Imported Mares. Finely Illustrated Catalogue, season of 1898, sent free to any one.

Half blood pairs and single horses for sale, every

one having size, style, intelligence, courage and action. COME AND SEE ME, OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE,

J. S. SANBORN, LEWISTON JUNCTION, ME.

In order to place before our readers the opportunity certain families are the exception. Why to secure, with the MAINE FARMER some of the best publications for the farm and home, the following grand clubbing list is announced, to all who pay one year in advance. No publication can make a more generous offer, placing, as it does the issues of the MAINE FARMER before its readers original purpose of the stake, as it was is ruinous to the grower and not to be necessarily produce eggs differing in at nominal expense. Read this great list and send in your subscription for the coming year.

Maine Farmer, \$1.50,

Hoard's Dairyman, \$1.00; Total, \$2.50,

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\$2.00					
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1.50

Maine Farmer, \$1.50, Strawberry Culturist, 50c.; Total, \$2.00, Maine Farmer, \$1.50, Breeder's Gazette, \$2.00; Total, \$3.50, 2.50 Maine Farmer, \$1.50, Canadian Horticulturist, \$1.25; Total, \$2.75 2.25

Maine Farmer, \$1.50, 1.50 New York Tribune, \$1.00; Total, \$2.50, Maine Farmer, \$1.50, New York World, Tri-Weekly, \$1.50; Total, \$3, 2.00

Maine Farmer, \$1.50, Co-operative Farmer, N. B., \$1.00; Total. \$2.50; 2.00 Maine Farmer, \$1.50, Poultry Monthly, \$1.00; Total, \$2.50, 2.00

Maine Farmer, \$1.50, Farm Poultry, Semi-Monthly, \$1.00; Total, \$2.50, 2.00 Maine Farmer, \$1.50,

Rural New-Yorker, \$1.00; Total, \$2.50, 2.25 Country Gentleman, \$2.00; Total, \$3.50, 3.00 Maine Farmer, \$1.50, Youth's Companion, new, \$1.75; Total, \$3.25, 2.75

Maine Farmer, \$1.50, Woman's Home Companion, \$1.00; Total, \$2.50, 1.75 The Maine Farmer and Standard Atlas of the World. Maps 15x22 and 22x30. Revised to July, 1890. The most complete and

superb Atlas published, third dam by Daniel Boone. This colt third dam by Daniel Boone. This colt stands 15.1½, and weighs 925 lbs, name, Dr. Nelson. This colt will bear watching. He still keeps his handsome four-rear-old Nelson colt Kimball Nelson.

Brethren, the best of this noted author's The Maine Farmer and Samantha at Saratoga,

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The Maine Farmer and one Ladies' Waltham, stem-winding, hunting-case, solid gold watch, \$32.00, 15.00

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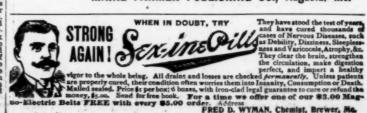
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ble should have a bottle always of and. Locates lameness when applied remaining moist on the part affected. WAITS RIVER, VT.

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DR. S. A. TUTTLE, Sole Prop'r. 27 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.

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VICTOR Incubator reliable, and cheapess drive FREE.

AUGUSTA SAVINGS BANK

ORGANIZED IN 1848. Deposits, April 10, 1897, \$6,044,254.85. TRUSTEES.

H. MANLEY. LENDALL TITCOMB.
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A PROMISING YOUNG GELDING.

incubator is an established institution of tausy leaves sprinkled with air-slaked the farm, and if one is to be operated lime, and lice will not bother sitting Mr. James M. Floyd of Portland, owns this year, it is about time to be dusting hens, and there will be no vermin on the

irst premium this year at the New Eng- able speculative demand has developed little tallow on the wires now and then. and Fair and at Gorham, Me., at Cum- for desirable fowl and chickens for the Spray the roost poles twice a month erland County Fair, also at Cumberland purpose of freezing and large quantities with kerosene with a little carbolic acid farmer's Club Fair. He is coal black in have gone into cold storage, much of it in it. Hen mites live in the cracks of

One advantage with poultry on the have their own troubles, and remedies." is sire of Emma Westland, 2.1914, Ola farm is the quick and ready return it

to breed, where one is wanted which will

Mr. Editor: Have they concluded to The directors also reclected John E.
Thayer, president, and J. Malcolm
Forbes, vice-president.

WORMS IN COLTS.

The following sensible clipping was

The order of they concluded they con

large amounts of clover hay during the about fourteen feet wide and sixty or winter, when succulent feed is scant, more feet long with shed roof and a few

Hens will not lay when their combs

46th Year of Publication.

Ayer's New American Almanac

OR nearly half a century Ayer's American Almanac has stood for all that is reliable and exact as a calendar and book of reference. Its circulation has gone into more millions than any other publication in the world. It is asked for and eagerly sought after in forty thousand drug stores every year. Its publishers are credi-bly informed that its astronomical calculations are as exact and reliable as those of the official Nautical Almanac.

For 1899, with the New England Edition, we begin a new departure. We have added thirty-two pages, and have given over these thirty-two pages, not to any information about the House of Ayer or its medicines, but we have crowded them full of intelligent and helpful facts for the family, farmer, housewife, and student, making it a whole handy reference library boiled down into one small

We don't want to make any money out of Ayer's

2 cts. a copy

from this time forward, that this almanac may get into the hands only of those who actually desire it and will be interested in preserving it. What costs nothing is usually regarded as of little value.

Your druggist will show you a copy of the new almanac, if he is up to date enough to have taken advantage of our liberal offers to him. If he doesn't happen to have it, some other druggist in your town will, or you can mail a two-cent stamp to the J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass., and receive one free by return mail.

Pomona— 'ora Drummond. Ceres—Mrs. Annie E. Gray. Flora—Mrs. J. H. Barton. Lady Ass't Steward—Mrs. F. S. Collins.

SOMERSET POMONA.

The annual meeting of Somerset Pomona Grange will be held with Skowhegan Grange, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 10th at 10 A. M., and continuing two days. The election and installation of efficers and other business will be transacted at this meeting. Tuesday evening the Skowhegan degree team will ex-

ing, the Skowhegan degree team will exemplify the degree work. Let no member of Somerset Pomona who can attend this meeting fail in seeing this part of he programme carried out.

rs of every grange in the county.
Wednesday, 10 A. M., music; poem

y Mrs. Kate B. Ellis; recitation, Mrs.
). H. Bartlett; paper by Mrs. C. H.

nes. Question, "Would it be for the
est interests of the United States to
mex the islands recently surrendered
(Spain)" S. F. Emerson A. H. Ellis

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE

ollowing officers:
President of the Senate—Hon, O. B.

Secretary-K. M. Dunbar, Damaris

Speaker of the House, Hon. I. K.

Assistant Clerk-E. M. Thompson

Robinson of Biddeford; Councilors, Gen. Clark S. Edwards of Bethel, Frank L.

agadohoe, John F. Hill of Augusta.

etson, Bangor. Clerk—W. S. Cotton, Bowdoin.

llason. Gardine

Grange News.

Maine State Grange. State Master, OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland. F. S. ADAMS, Bowdoin. State Lecturer, ELIJAH COOK, Vassalboro. State Secretary, E. H. Libby, Aubarn, Dirigo P. O. Executive Committee,
OBADIAH GARDNER, Rockland.
E. H. LIBBY. Auburn.
HON. B. F. BRIGGS, Auburn. L. W. Jose, Dexter. D. O. BOWEN, Morrill. EN BEARCE, East Eddington.

Grange Gatherings. 7, 1899-Washington Po Jan. 28, 1899—Penobscot Pomona, North 5-Evening, Lewiston Grange, Sout ston.
6—Evening, Pine Tree Grange, Lisbon
7—Evening, Victor Grange, Fairfield.
9—Albion Grange, Albion.
10—Silver Lake Grange, China.
11—Branch Mills Grange, China.
12—Fair View Grange, Smithfield.
13—Sandy River Grange, Mercer.

At a regular meeting of Baskabegan Grange, No. 126, held at Carroll, the fol-lowing were the officers elected for the oming year:

Jerseer-J. W. Lindsey, cturer-Hiram Stevens, eward-Belle Lindsey, ssistant Steward-J. Gardner, haplain-M. Gates, reasurer-A. M. Tolman, ceretary-W. B. Lindsey, ate Keeper-J. F. Richardson, Cattynida Gates, according Cattynida Gates, acco

The above to be installed Jan. 28, 1899 Lincoln Grange No. 341, Steuben, has

elected the following officers for the en-

Master—S. K. Cushman.
Overseer—J. W. Strout.
Lecturer—E. F. Baker.
Steward—M. M. Cleaves.
Asst. Steward—W. H. Baker.
Chaplain—H. N. Elliott.
Treasurer—H. A. Smith.
Secretary—Mrs. A. W. Cleaves.
Gate Keeper—Charles A. Sawyer
Ceres—Mrs. J. W. Strout.
Pomona—Miss Rosa Buzzell.
Flora—Miss Carrie Strout. Pomona—Miss Rosa Flora—Miss Carrie Strout. Lady Asst Steward—Miss Addie Cushma Organist—Miss Olive Cushman.

Lincoln Grange was organized Mar 2, 1898, with 19 charter members, and a of this year, after ten months work, it has a membership of 51. Four teen have been initiated during the las quarter. Since organized, a nice hall, 51x26 ft., has been finished with hard pine floor and ceilings. With some gratuitous work by the brothers, and all gratuitous work, as is the rule, by the isters, in getting up suppers and enter-ainments, we are now enjoying our new hall, free from debt, with the exception of a small bill for labor. Our grawell supplied with grange furniture badges, and all the necessary equipments We feel that this has been a very pros perous and harmonious year with us.
Not a ripple of discord has appeared, and
the above list of officers, with two exceptions, is the same that has served since
the grange was organized. Meetings are held weekly, and are well attended.

Officers of Riverside Grange, Raymond No. 93, for 1899.

Master—W. S. Cole.
Overneer—E. H. Hall.
Lecturer—Lillian R. Witham.
Stewari—I. N. Cole.
Assistant Steward—C. K. Thorpe.
Chaplain—Mary N. Thorpe.
Treasurer—F. H. Witham.
Secretary—C. S. Witham.
Gate Keeper—H. D. Cole.
Ceres—Angie L. Cole.

The next Cumberland County Po Grange will be holden with Westbrod Grange, Saturday, Jan. 14. Annual ele

KENNEBEC POMONA GRANGE.

Capital Grange entertained one hundred and more of the patrons of Kennebec Pomona, yesterday, and all had a good time. It being the annual session, the election and installation of officers occupied the entire time. The election resulted as follows:

Master—F. C. Drummond. Overseer—T. S. Benson. Lecturer—E. T. Clifford. Steward—L. Barber. Ass't Steward—F. S. Collins. Chaplain—E. H. Patterson. Treasurer—J. H. Bean. Secretary—C. A. Mace.

GOV. POWERS' ADDRESS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIFTH PAGE.]

eral lines of electric railroads in our state, many very important questions have arisen for the decision of the board of railroad commissioners, involving a large amount of labor and investigation, and I feel justified in stating that the board has acted with such wisdom, fairness and enlightened judgment that its decisions have very generally been acquiesced in, and given satisfaction to all concerned, and when appealed from sustained by the court.

A large section of our state, abounding in many undeveloped resources, has been brought into direct and much needed communication by rail with other parts, through the building of the Washington County railroad. This enterprise, so necessary to that county, and so advantageous to us all, reflects great credit upon the people of that section, through whom and by whose efforts, energy and enterprise the road has been constructed.

FISHERIES AND GAME.

Maine proffers to the sportsman and the tourist beautiful scenery, numerous and delightful lakes and rivers, grand module and magnificent forests and an unrivaled sea coast. Nearly, or quite, two-thirds of its area is covered with water and woods. In the abundance and excellence of its game, in its vast forests, and in the extent of its inland fisheries, it has no rival on this continent. These fishing and hunting grounds are all easily acressible by rail, the Bangor and Arossible report in the extent of its pland in setting the county at the county where he lives and should be reported to not think is accorned to every. He salaries and should be reported to the state, and should be reported to the state, and should be reported to the county where he lives and should by the state, and should be reported.

I submit, as I have no doubt you will not orreade of the salaries of some of these attorneys, that it would be wise for you carefully investigate as to what sum in justice should be paid by the state as formed. The services performed to each one of them, if the state is to continue to pay them, or if you deem to be pr

Maine proffers to the sportsman and the tourist beautiful scenery, numerous and delightful lakes and rivers, grand and magnificent forests and an unrivaled sea coast. Nearly, or quite, two-thirds of its area is covered with water and woods. In the abundance and excellence of its game, in its vast forests, and in the extent of its inland fisheries, it has no rival on this continent. These fishing and hunting grounds are all easily are saidle by rail, the Bangor and Aroostook railroad passing for many mites directly through the very best of them.

With each recurring season large and With each recurring season large and onstantly increasing numbers visit our

tate to hunt and to fish, and to enjoy sings of its invigorating and estoring climate. It costs the o small sum to stock and replen-se rivers and lakes with fish, and otect and care for this large game

y putting an end to the indiscrimina aughter of game at any and all times, so prevalent, the quantity of gam rapidly increasing, and poachg is fast becoming a thing of the past. "Guide Law," so called, against in some sections, when it was first enacted, there were some very strong protests and clamor, has been found, after due trial, to be of great value in preserving the game, preventing fires and furnishing strangers and sportsmen, who come from other states, with competent and efficient guidee, and all classes now interested recognize that the enactment of this law was a wise step in the right direction. Doubtless other and further legislation will be sought in reference to this matter, in respect to which the commissioners will more fully inform you, but in any legislation which cted, there were some very stro inform you, but in any legislation whic inform you, but in any legislation which you may deem it proper to enact, I hope you will bear constantly in mind the desirability so far as possible of compelling those who enjoy the privileges and pleasures of these fishing and hunting grounds, to so contribute to the expense of maintaining them as to relieve the taxpayers and the state in the near future from any further large appropriations for their benefit and support, and make this industry, if I may be permitted to call it by that name, self-sustaining.

ery profitable to those who enjoy and re interested in them. They furnish ealthy, though perhaps perilous, em nt to many thousands of ou rking people, living along the coast are the nursery for hardy seame sailors so much needed and calle n our country at the present time, should receive from you liberal and such appropriation of funds as any deem necessary to maintain and may deem necessary to maintain an orce all the laws and for their prope

he programme—10 o'clock A. M., opening exercises; music; address of welcome by Mrs. Vesta A. Withee; song by Mrs. Emma C. Dutton; reply to address of welcome by Mrs. A. G. Bowman; the mainder of the day will be occupied in transacting business including the ection of officers, listening to songs by Irs. Dutton, S. P. Tinkham, R. H. Arker, E. J. Kimball and from memirs of every grange in the county. preservation and use.
BANKS, ETC. The savings banks, trust compani and other moneyed institutions of our state are apparently doing a conservative, legitimate and reasonably paying business, and are, I think, deserving the confidence the people in general place in them. They are a necessity in conducting our business affairs and a very potent agency in promoting thrift and prosperity among our people. Their neyed institutions of our nex the islands recently surrendered r Spain?" S. F. Emerson, A. H. Ellis, H. Jones, G. T. Tibbetts, L. C. Jewett and others; recitation by Mrs. A. L. Vining; paper by Mrs. Ella H. Crowell; poem by Mrs. Georgia A. Tobey; recitation by Mrs. T. D. Salley; paper by Walter J. Bemis; essay by Mrs. Hannah Thomson; paper by Mrs. F. H. Farnham; remarks for the good of the order; remarks from visitors outside the county will be in order at any time; closing ceremonies. thods of business, assets, resource nd liabilities are carefully scrutinized y the band examiner, whose report wil

The tax assessed upon trust companies is placed upon the stock of the companies, and the basis is the same as that which prevails in taxing national banks. I believe this is equitable and right, a they do substantially the same business. The method of taxing savings banks is carry different and depends to some expery different and depends to some expendifferent and depends to some expensive and the sound of the some expensive and the sound of the sound As we go to press the legislature of aine is in session, the caucuses having faine is in session, the caucuses having eing held, resulting in the choice of the very different, and depends to some entent on the securities which they possess Most of the persons who have charge of the savings banks, and they are men a Assistant Secretary—Walter B. Clark. a rule of sound judgment and larg experience, assert and believ lowing nominations: State Treasurer, Hon. Edward M. Staples of Biddeford; Attorney General, Henry Hudson of Guilford; Secretary of State, Thomas K. Goodwin of South Berwick; Speaker of the House, General Samuel D. Leavitt of

a rule of sound judgment and halige that the taxes assessed on them, under existing laws, are not only burdensome, but in excess of what they should equitably pay, and that if continued, will cripple them and very seriously impair their usefulness and ability to pay dividends in the near future. The bank examiner, as will more fully appear by his report, concurs in this view.

It is claimed that a large part of their assets which have yielded a high rate of interest/ have matured or soon will, and that in their place the banks have been compelled to invest in securities paying much lower rates, thus very largely reducing their profits and impairing their ability to continue to pay from their net earnings such dividends as will satisfy depositors; and that it is wise and just epositors; and that it is wise and j hat they should be relieved from a par of the tax as now placed upon then For these and other reasons which the For these and other reasons which the banks will present to you through their officers and agents, they may ask of you. I am informed, a reduction in the amount of tax assessed upon them under exist ing laws. Whether any relief, and if so to what extent, should be granted them or not, and whether their contentions and claims are well founded or not, is for you to consider and decide.

SALARIES.

Clark S. Edwards of Bethel, Frank L. Clark of Gray, D. M. Parks of Pittafield, Emery O. Bean, Readfield, Joseph E. Moore, Thomaston, James Edes, Burlington, and James Archibald of Houlton. George Pottle of Lewiston was nominated as the democratic member of the board of State assessors, though a complimentary vote was cast by the York county representatives for Thomas J. Goodwin of South Berwick.

The following were given an apartic The following were given an unanimous reelection: Hon. F. M. Simpson, Treasurer; Hon. Byron Boyd, Secretary of State; Hon. Geo. Pottle, State Assessor; Hon. W. T. Haines, Waterville, Attorney General; Hon. C. B. Burleigh, State Printer.

The Governor's Council will be made. SALARIES.

Maine has never paid high salaries to its public servants, yet it has never failed to obtain competent, faithful and efficient services. It is a principle generally recognized that all offices should and dearry with them something of value be yond pecuniary compensation. It is for the best interest of the state that this leaves the property of the state that the property of the state thad the property of the state that the property of the state that The Governor's Council will be made First district, York and Oxford, A. P. Sordon of Fryeburg, or James S. Wright of Paris.

Second district, Cumberland, Wm. J.

Knowlton or Charles Cook of Portland.

Third district, Androscoggin, Franklin and Somerset, A. J. Blunt of Skowlew should continue. The salaries paid the members of this Legislature, and view should continue. The salaries paid to the members of this Legislature, and also to the executive, sufficiently illustrate and prove that the money consideration is not the sole compensation, yet for those who devote all their time to the dufies of their office, and especially one calling for a high grade of talent, there should be at least reasonable pecuniary payment. You will be called upon by petitions to raise the salaries of the judges of our supreme judicial court, and very likely those of very many state and public officers. In reference to these state officers and especially the justices of the supreme court, whatever increase, after investigation, you shall determine to be right and equitable, if any, you will not hesitate to give.

The salaries of the county officers are, and should be, largely within the province of the several county delegations. They are presumed to know what the people of their respective counties are willing to pay for the services performed. Hence, all bills and petitions, effecting in any way their salaries are uniformly, I believe, referred to the county delegation, where the officers live, and their reports have usually been adopted by the Legislature. There has grawn out of egan. Fourth district, Kennebec, Lincoln and Fifth district, Hancock, Knox and Waldo, Sidney M. Bird of Rockland. Sixth district, Penobecot and Piscata-uis, Henry A. Mayo of Hampden. Seventh district, Aroostook and Wash-ington, Don A. H. Powers of Houlton. seventh district, Arrowers of Houlton.
At the general legislative caucus,
Wednesday evening, Hon. Eugene Hall
was renominated for United States Senator, and his speech of acceptance cleared
away the fog regarding his position upon
all public questions.

—Mrs. C. J. Gifford of West Palmyra, the past season made 144 cheese from sight cows the cheese making season be-ing about six months. The weight of the cheese was 2500 pounds, and sold

bills to increase compensation of a county attorney to his county delegation and so far as I know, a favorable reportant and a surface of the forthcoming. This reference, I do not think is a correct one as the county afterney is not contract.

of the cost of the department. After two years' experience in examining an auditing bills against the state by com-mittees of the executive council, I and fully convinced of the truth and correct ness of these statements, and the press ing need of such an officer. I care no how faithful committees of the care no how faithful commi nay be, they c may be, they cannot so fully protect to interests of the state as an experience auditor would. I think there as but two states in the Union the side our own that do not hat this officer. To create this office will be necessary perhaps to submit section 4, article 5, now imposes ver many of the duties of the auditor upon

the Governor and council. REVISED STATUTES OF MAINE. another, there will be a sp. submitted to the Legislature that is t meet in 1901. It would also seem em nently fitting and proper that we shoul mark the threshold and beginning of th 20th century with a new revision only necessity, but something of sen ment, and the placing of a time n future reference points to this as the proper thing to be done.

I trust as to this revision of the stat utes and the creating of the office of stat auditor, you will give to both subject such careful consideration as their im portance and necessity deserves. LABOR, ETC.

The best interests of labor and all law elating thereto, and also to temperand and all the important industries and en terprises of the people are to a certal extent, at least, for the next two years mmitted to your care and judgmen We need markets, and a demand for ou urplus products, if we would utilize o bor and have it constantly and remu ratively employed. We must necessa lly to accomplish this end inform oth countries what we produce and have to lispose of to find the best markets o

perhaps any at all.

There is to be an industrial exposition in Paris in the republic of France eithe in 1900 or 1901. These expositions ar through which the nations of this worl inform each other of their products an esources, both from the soil and by man

ufacture.
The United States government has se cured ample space and has taken step to have this country make an exhibi orthy of this great progressive natio It is for you to determine what, if any thing, the state of Maine shall appro priate to be used in this behalf. It has been suggested by his excellency Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts, tha

may be advisable for all the Ne England states to unite and present New England exhibit. Doubtless by doing we could make it more creditab; and attractive, with less cost to the sev eral states participating, and at his sug gestion an informal meeting of the governors of the several New England state ting of the gov was held in Boston last spring, to discuss this proposition of having the New cuss this proposition of having the Nev England states represented together in the exposition. It was the consensus of opinion that a joint exhibit would be the better policy. Nothing definite was for mulated or agreed upon, as most of the governors at that time had no authority by the band examiner, whose report will give you a detailed statement of the exact standing of each. The deposits in our savings banks constantly increase, indicating the frugality and marked prosperity of our industrial classes and wage earners, who so very generally deposit their savings with them.

The tax assessed upon trust companies will extend a few days beyond its suns ening with the spirit of the time. Main keeping with the spirit of the time. Main will in the future, as in the past, be true to every requirement and demand im-posed upon it, by the march of events It will cheerfully accept its share and de its full duty in helping to settle any prob-

less relating to the future responsibili-ties of our national government growing out of the recent war with Spain. Whatever new obligations changed conditions shall place upon us in our career as a nation, we shall not shrink rom them, but as in duty bound as a na tion, we shall not shrink from them, bu as in duty bound, accept them in hono and good faith, confident in our ability and realizing our imperative obligation to assume and solve them, in the inter-ests of humanity, of progress and of good

government.

An honest and determined purpose to aid our state and nation to do this, and also to legislate for the best interests of every section and all classes of our people, should guide your deliberations, dominate and determine your votes.

In conclusion partiers person to be a conclusion and selections of the conclusion and the conclusion and the conclusion and the conclusion are the conclusion. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to express the wish that you may find your duties here and your associations with each other very pleasant to your selves and profitable to the state.

LLEWELLYN POWERS.

KENNEBEC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL 80-CIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.

The old Kennebec County Agricultura Society held its annual meeting for the election of officers January 2d. On acwhere present "grip," the attendance was small. The treasurer's report showed that the society had paid for its well managed was shown by the unanimous choice of the old board with the
exception of Pres. D. B. Savage of Aucall for large numbers. Sales mostly
Nov. gueta, who declined a reèlection for a from \$60@225 for light and heavy third term. E. H. Kent of Fayette, who weights. has been a trustee for ten years, was elected Pres. and Dr. G. M. Twitchell of Augusta, trustee to fill vacancy caused y retirement of Mr. Savage.

The society by defining the society by defining the society service of the second Wednesday of October at 10.30 A. M., on the society's grounds at Read field and the semi-annual meeting on the second Wednesday of August at 1 o'clock P. M., at the fair grounds, thereby giving members an opportunity to by giving members an opportunity to by giving members are required and what improvements are required and what improvements are required and see fancy stock.

REMARKS

E. Hanson at the semi-annual meeting on the second Wednesday of August at 1 o'clock P. M., at the fair grounds, thereby giving members an opportunity to by giving members are required and blas. at 60 live weight and they certainly were fancy stock.

REMARKS

BUTTER—

BUTTER—

C. Hanson at the semi-annual meeting on the strange to days past, but a strong tone is many days past, but

the ensuing year will be chosen, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. A full attend-

General News.

The year 1898 has not only been one of victory, of important increase in territory and of incalculable expansion of the in-fluence of the United States among other nations, but has surpassed all other years in financial and industrial results. The center of financial power has crossed the ocean. After paying debts of several hundred millions abroad and conducting a war to an honorable end. the country is lending so many millions in Europe that for the first time banks abroad look to New York to dictate the rate of exchange. Exports have been about \$1,250,000,000, and the excess over imports about \$617,000,000, against \$357,000,000 in 1897, and in only two previous years has the balance risen to \$300,000,000. Power in the world's markets comes with a demand for breadstuffs and other necessaries never before equalled.

While in Mains the measury howers

While in Maine the mercury hovers about zero, New South Wales is having a terrible experience. Reports from 48 places show temperature ranging from 105° to 123° in the shade. This heat is withering the grass and killing the sheep by hundreds of thousands. At Sydney, with the thermometer registering 109°, with the thermometer registering 100°, a dust storm swept through the city, the wind blowing 40 miles an hour. The people were compelled to shut themselves up in their houses and breathe through wet sponges. In many parts of the country rivers have dried up, and in their beds are the bodies of animals that went there to dripk and, finding no went there to drink, and, finding no water, laid themselves in the mud and

The war department investigation is bringing out some unpleasant facts. One of the chief surgeons testified that while on duty at the headquarters of the army at Tampa at the time of the embarkation of the 'Shafter expedition' Col. Weston, the efficient chief commissary, showed me a quarter of beef that had already as a test been sixty hours in the sun without being perceptibly taint-ed, so far as the sense of smell could detect. It is impossible to keep fresh beef so long untainted in the sun in that cli-mate without the use of deleterious pre-servatives, such as boric acid, salicylic acid or nitrate of potash injected into it in quantities likely to be hurtful to the health of the consumer. At Ponce, Porto Rico, much of the beef I examined cently, I observed the same odor and taste upon the fresh beef, but not so marked; and at the camp of the sixth United States voluntary infantry at Chickamauga I also at several inspections observed it markedly. I there inspected a lot of beef just issued to that regiment, and while it looked well, was of a sickening odor like a human body dead of disease and injected with preservatives, and when cooked was quite unpalatable, consequently likely to prove unpalatable, consequently likely to prove an efficient cause of ill health. The men complained of its insipid and mawkish flavor that high seasoning could not

Market Reports.

New Hampshire

WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 3,067; sheep, 8,685; hogs, 32, 699; veals, 761; horses, 270.

MAINE STOCK AT MARKET

mals, 222: horses, 55.

on cows, \$20@38.

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

Cattle, 181; sheep, 113; hogs,

LIVE STOCK EXPORTS TO OLD ENGLAND

REPORT OF WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ally Reported for the Maine Farmer LIVE STOCK YARDS, Jan. 3, 1899.

Cattl Muttons and Lambs.
Muttons and lambs are about steady

lots, \$1@1.50 more.

THE AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT 65@70c; Eggs.

The egg market was somewhat ex- \$18; bag lots, \$1 20. desirable fresh supplies, and prices advanced about 2 cents per dozen. Desirable fresh lots from Southern Indiana. Tennesee or other places in that vicin The shipments of the week were 2097 cattle, 4499 sheep and 18 horses. Cable ity were worth 28@30c, but very little Western offered were good enough to command over 26(d)27c. Fresh Eastern from London says heavy supplies of cattle trade dull and prices a shade lower. At London, best steers 103/40, 113/4c, sinking the offal, at Liverpool, command over 26@27c. Fresh Eastern sold at 30c, and some fancy lots higher. Refrigerator stock advanced to 22c, and some holders asked 23c. Stock in cold

when compared with last week. West-ern cattle cost strong prices, and the very best at ½c advance. Wide range in cat-tle, 2½@6c live weight. ep and lambs arrived in fair num bers, exporters taking over 4,000 head several days past has been very light, and this week for England bound. Western all that seems to be wanted is a little lambs at 5%, and Western sheep 4%, fancy fresh creamery, which is in light lambs at 53/c, and Western sheep 43/c, lambs at 53/c, and Western sheep 43/c, and of good quality.

Fat hogs in demand and 1/6c higher live weight, on Western and dressed weight on Eastern. The former at 31/6/60, 4c live weight, and country lots at 41/2c dressed weight, and country lots at 41/2c dressed weight.

Calf market at steady prices, with less on sale than found disposal at a range of 51/6/61/4c. These figures account for good veals. Small calves go by the head, or from 3/60/5c per lb.

The movement in milch cows is not so The movement in milch cows is not so

The movement in milch cows is not so prices of extra creamery at Boston dur-

in the country for cows as they have ents. @ 26 @ 24 @ 24 @ 22 @ 17 been paying, as the market won't war-rant it. You can buy a fine cow for \$50 @\$00, and good cows at \$40@48. Com-Horse market could be better, and also @20 @21 @23 The range of prices for the past year was 16@22½c, against 15@23c in 1897 of 1750 and 15@26c in 1896. A few fancy lots

SALES OF MAINE STOCK.

F. W. Wormwell sold 9 oxen of 1750 lbs. at 5c: 1 bull of 1570 lbs. at 3½c; 19 calves, 120 lbs., at 5½c; a slim lot. Harris Harris & Fellows sold lambs at 5½c. C. E. Hanson & Son sold 15 calves of 1800 lbs. at 6½c; 1 bull of 1410 lbs. at 3½c. M. D. Holt & Son sold 16 oxen of 1700 lbs. at 6½c; 3 calves avaraging 120 lbs.

It would not be strange if prices on live stock should be higher to some extent before spring. As noticed this week, Western hogs cost higher by ½c per lb., or ½c higher than two weeks ago, and beavy receipts are being received. Pork packers are busy in exports and home demand. The quality of the Western hogs are fully up to the average. We are favorably impressed that farmers are it

THE absolute purity of the ROYAL BAKING POW. DER makes it pre-eminently the most useful and wholesome leavening agent known. It contains no lime, alum, phosphate or ammonia, leaves no acid or alkaline residuum in the food, and its use always insures pure, light and sweet bread, biscuit and cake which are perfectly digestible and wholesome, whether hot or cold, fresh or stale.

Royal Baking Powder has been analyzed by the Chief Health Officers of Great Britain, Canada and the United States who recommend it for its wholesome and economic qualities.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

raising more calves this season, and we retailers and jobbers is light. The tradbelieve it will be to their profit. LATE SALES AT BRIGHTON LAST WEDNES-

The trading in milch cows was no quite as good as usual. Dealers say that the difficulty is that they cost too high in the country. C. E Hanson sold 10 jected chemicals to aid deticient cold storage." No wonder the boys were made sick. He says further, "In my inspection of the fourth United States volunteer infantry, at Jacksonville, recently, I observed the same odor and taste upon the fresh beef, but not so BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, Jan. 4, 1899. Flour is firm though wheat is easier orn and oats are quiet though firm,

Pork and lard are fully sustained at he advanced prices of the preceding week: Barrel pork, \$13 25@13 75. Beef.
Beef is a good deal firmer, from the

shippers' standpoint. Almost every re-ceiver here has steers in store that he has "got to get" 9c for. Still trade is only fair, at the best: Steers, 7@8%c.

Lambs, 7½ @8½ c; Brighton fancy, 8@9c; muttons, 5@6½ c; Brighton and fancy muttons, 7@7½ c; veals, 7@10c; fancy Brightons, 10@10½ c.

Apples.
Apples moved a little better at steady prices: Baldwins and Greenings, \$2.75(a 3.25; Tallman sweets, \$2.50@3 25; spies, Kings and snows, \$3@4; seconds, all varieties, \$1.75@2.50; jobbing and choice

Potatoes are quiet, with the market a little easy, but with prices unchanged nominally: Aroostook and eastern he-brons, 60@63c per bu; Green mountains, Corron Seen Meal—Bag lots, \$1 10 35@70c; northern, 58@60c; Jersey \$21 50@22 ton lots.

CHICAGO GLUTEI

CHICAGO GLUTEI

some holders asked 236. Stock in cold storage, 10,744 cases, against 14,639 cases at the close of last year. Receipts for the year, 889,216 cases, against 912,712 cases in 1897. Fresh eggs sold as low as forenoon, and prices were a little stronger when compared with last week. Western cattle cost strong prices, and the very

The new year opens with a quiet as steady butter market. The demand for

flattering, sales are slow and some cows ing each month of the year, compared were left over unsold last Wednesday. Dealers say that they cannot pay as much 1898. 1897. 1896.

been in so large proportion as a week ago, but the last week of the year has been of good inquiry for wool, and the feeling is fully as hopeful as for months past. All are looking for an improvement in the trade for fabrics, and it is believed that the amount in the hands of

even a shade stronger prices. In pulled wools the demand has been mostly in combings at 32@35c, clean, for ordi 14-bloods and for finer combings, 40@45

34c, costing 60@65c, clean, Holders port the market as firmer. Prices in bond at 18@25c, and would cost 29c out of bond. Sales of the week, 3,795,000 of bond. Sales of the week, lbs. We quote domestic wools:

Michigan x, 21@22. No. 1, washed clothing, 29c. Ohio delaine, 29c. Unwashed and unmerchantable, 17@

Ohio and Michigan, unwashed, 22@ Course combings, 18c

Fall Texas, 11@12c. Spring Texas, 14@15½ Scoured 12 mos. Texas, 45c. Montana Staple, 16c. Fine and fine medium territory, 10@18. Pulled, 18@44c Scoured, 32@44c Sundries, 10@21c Foreign Wools

Australian, 18@34. Australian crossbreeds, 26½@27c. Cape wool, 20. Snow white capes, 49c

AUGUSTA HAY, GRAIN AND WOOL MARKET.

(Corrected Jan. 5, for the Maine Farmer, by B. F. Parrott & Co.) Corn and oats higher. Bran and mixed feed rather firmer than for the last two or three weeks. Hay remains

ast two or three weeks. Hay remains at the same low price. Sugar steady. STRAW—Pressed, \$9; loose, \$5@6. SHORTS—85c per hundred. \$16.50@17 ton lots Mixed Feed, 88c.

CHICAGO GLUTEN MEAL—Ton lots, \$20; bag lots, \$130; Buffalo, ton lots, 4 25; Spring patents, \$4 20@4 40; roller process, straight, \$3 75@3 90; low grade, \$2 50@3 40. Sugar-\$5 10 per hundred.

HAY-Loose \$6@7; pressed, \$8@10. HIDES AND SKINS-Cow hides, 740; ox hides, 71/4c; bulls and stags, 61/4c LIME AND CEMENT-Lime, \$1 10 per cask; cement, \$1 35.

HARD WOOD—Dry, \$5@5 50; green \$3 50(a)4 00. GRAIN-Corr, 49c; meal, bag lots,

OATS-78c, bag lots.
BARLEY-55c, Rye, \$1 00. Seed barley, 75c.

PORTLAND PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1890.
APPLES—Eating apples, \$3 00@3 50 per
bbl. Evaporated, 10@11c per lb.
BUTTER—20@21c for choice family;
creamery, 23@24c. reamery, 23@24c.

BEANS—Maine pea, \$1 45@\$1 50; Yelow Eyes, \$1.70@\$1.75. CHERRE-Maine and Vermont Factory: 2@121/c; N. Y. Factory, 12c; Sage, 121/2

@13c.
FLOUR—Low grades, \$2 85@3 10;
Spring, \$4 40@4 50; Roller Michigan,
\$3 85@4 10; St. Louis Winter Patents,
\$4 25@\$4.35. Fish-Cod, Shore, \$4 50@4 75; Scaled

herring per box, 9(2)15c.
GRAIN—Corn, bag lots, 48c; oats, 40c; cottonseed, car lots, \$21 00; cotton-seed, bag lots, \$22 00; sacked bran, car lots, \$15 00(2)16 00; sacked bran, bag lots, \$16 00@17 00; middlings, \$17 00. LARD-Per tierce, 61/2@63/4c per lb.;

pail, 81/4081/20.
Por ATORS—Potatoes, 68/670c per buPROVISIONS—Fowl, 10/6211c; chickens,
11/6212c; turkeys, 14/6215c; eggs, nearby,
30c; extra beef, \$10.50/6211.00; pork backs, \$13@13 25; clear, \$13 00; hams,

AUGUSTA CITY PRODUCE MARKET. [Corrected Jan. 5, for the Maine Farmer, by H. H. Lee & Co.]

Fowl and chickens very plenty. Cheese

round hog, 5c; mutton, 6@7c; spring lambs, 9@10c; spring chickens, 10@14c.

POTATOES—55c@60 per busi New Cabbages—1c per lb.

The Agric

THE MAINE FARMER PUBLIS

Vol. LXVII.

Maine Karmer. A. GILBERT, Agricultural Editor.

THE BULL'S EYE HIT. a late issue of the Rural New

Forker, Bro. Collingwood, who always falls into rhyme when the inspiration of a large thought comes to him, toucher subject of importance to every farmer illed out by the following dispatch: Uncle Sam Talks Turkey.

am announces that 5000 carcasses, 250 lambs, 133 tons of 'potatoes, ms and 22 of carrots have been Australia for Dewey's fleet at What's this I hear? Australia has the job of selling sheep To feed our Yankee boys in blue? Tha

makes my dander creep! lere, young man, is this thing true? I this here sale a fact? what do I hire you for, young man? How

do you earn your pay? set and let Australia feed them sailors while you play?

No, sir, not by a darn sight, you help this ountry's trade An' Yankee farmers pay the tax with which

u folks are paid onfound your big "expansion" an' you darned old "open door," that's a sample of it, don't you give u We've got the mutton an' the beef right here Yankeeland: It's plenty good enough to feed them boys-

Land sakes! The money that I spend to edu ers to produce big crops-an'

Come in an' kick his prices down, an' ther ceed to tarry. rmer comes in first, young man, his oot is big and stout An' if you give him second place, he'll kick you fellers out.

The fellow who said that people who grow Ben Davis apples and Kieffer pears make money by selling them and eating something better uttered a truth as bright as it is original.

What to do with the bran fodder has been solved in our case. It was run through the shredder with the corn fodder making a mixture the cattle take to with a reliah. These coarse fodders thus made fine are eaten by the stock as well as choice hay from the mow

Where do the potatoes grow? Aroostook has no monopoly in the potato business. Maryland, east shore, grows potatoes on a large scale. Two counties have shipped between one and two million barrels to Baltimore and North. The soil on which they are grown is a mellow, sandy loam.

The extreme cold weather prevailing is unfavorable for the making of milk. The person in charge of the cows should re no time in caring for their wants and keeping them comfortable. A good brashing after their morning feed is eaten will serve to warm them up. Don't be afraid of putting extra time in-

"Bush-Fruits" is an English term imported to America and now for the first time used as the title to a book treating of small fruits such as blackberries, raspberries, &c., in distinction of strawberries. Come to think of it, strawberries have no kinship whatever to fruit grown on bushes, and very properly may be placed in a distinct class.

A writer in claiming a leading position for our native fruits in successful fruit growing calls attention to the fact that successful grape growing in America dates from Mr. Bull's introduction of the Concord. Our commercial apple production had its first and greatest boom in the Baldwin, strawberry culture in the Hovey's Seedling, gooseberries in the Boughton. Singular that all these originated in the State of Massachusetts.

At the late Iowa dairy meeting Proessor Curtis addressed the meeting on the influence of food on the yield and quality of milk. In the course of his remarks he said: "The history of our domestic animals abounds in practical lessons and demonstrations to that effect. In western Germany and Holland, for instance, the moist atmosphere, the low lying soil, with its rank vegetation and culent feeds, have combined to produce a cow yielding a large quantity of omparatively watery milk; while the scanty vegetation and rich feeds of the Channel Islands have developed a breed prized for its rich milk. These breeds are simply what their environment and breeding have made them."

CHANGE OF OFFICERS.

From the report, given in the Farmer, of the election of officers at the annual meeting of the Pomological society, it is seen that the board is now made up chiefly of officers new to the position It is to be regretted that it became neceseary for so many of the old incumbents o retire at the same time. Secretary Knowlton has been a most efficient offieer, both as recording secretary and in his ez officio position as one of the executive board. Very properly a large meas are of the work of preparing for and arranging the order of exercises at the guinter meetings of the society has fallen